

The Citizens of Washington, D. C.
Are Invited to Hear
A Discussion of

The Rosenberg Case

Speaker: MRS. HELEN SOBELL, wife
of one of the defendants,
Morton Sobell.

Place: Odd Fellow's Temple
9th and T Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Time: Sunday, May 4 at 8 P. M.
Admission Free

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE to SECURE JUSTICE in the ROSENBERG CASE

2901 18th STREET, # 503
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JOHN STONE
Chairman

April 21,

Dear Friend:

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A young Jewish couple unjustly condemned to death needs your help.

Last year Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small boys, were tried in an atmosphere of prejudice and fear and — solely on the uncorroborated testimony of two self-confessed criminals — were convicted of "espionage" and sentenced to death. On similar testimony, Morton Sobell, a radio technician, received 30 years.

Although the trial was held in New York, a city one-third Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. And to the charge itself Ethel Rosenberg has answered: "We said and we say again that we are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up ever known in America." Despite this the U. S. Circuit Court on February 25, 1952 upheld the verdict, and the Rosenbergs now face death. To avert the carrying out of this dreadful sentence, The Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is making a campaign to arouse the conscience of the people of Washington.

This case commands attention not only because of the unprecedented severity of the sentence. It is disturbing also because a growing wave of terror has begun against the Jewish people in the wake of the trial. In a score of cities synagogues have been bombed and desecrated. With memories of Hitlerism still fresh in our minds, such events are enough to make one heartsick. It becomes all the more imperative that every thinking and feeling person pitch in and help the Rosenbergs win a new trial in which they can establish their innocence.

People reading the enclosed Fact Sheet are shocked to find that the Rosenberg trial lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution. The entire Bill of Rights will be in the gravest danger if the Rosenbergs are allowed to die. Here are two simple but important things you can do.

Contribute financially to this Committee to help the Rosenbergs win a new trial. We also urge you to join the Committee and add strength to the campaign.

Write — even if only a postcard — to President Harry S. Truman, the White House, and to Attorney-General James P. McGranery, Justice Department, urging that the Rosenbergs and Sobell be given a new, fair trial. Ask the Justice Department not to contest the appeal of the cases to the Supreme Court. Help make the words of Rabbi G. George Fox, prominent midwest religious leader, quickly come true: "I am certain that Judge Kaufman's decision will be found unjust, if not illegal."

Very truly yours,

John Stone

JOHN STONE, Chairman

PLEASE CLIP AND MAIL TODAY:

I enclose \$_____ as my contribution to secure justice in the Rosenberg case. (Checks should be made out to the National Committee to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case).

I wish to join the Committee. ☐ Please notify me of membership meetings.

Send me _____ free copies of your 32-page pamphlet on the Rosenberg case.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(Address all communications to Mr. John Stone, Chairman, Washington Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 2901 18th St., N. W. # 503, Washington 9, D. C.)

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-2144

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Grave doubt exists as to the guilt of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who, in April, 1951, were sentenced to die in the electric chair on charges of espionage. The Rosenbergs, young parents of two small children, had pleaded innocent of all charges.

The Government's case against the Rosenbergs rests almost exclusively on the testimony of David Greenglass and his wife Ruth, who, according to their own statements, had committed espionage. By testifying against the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass escaped the death penalty and will be eligible for parole in eight years; Ruth Greenglass was never indicted and is free today.

It is a relevant fact, as revealed by the trial record of the case that the alleged political opinions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were a major element in the case. Fear that the Rosenbergs were also victims of religious bigotry was expressed, immediately following the trial, by the leading Jewish press and by other newspapers in this country.

The severity of their sentence is unprecedented.

Even in cases where no doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused, such as "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose", sentences of only ten years were imposed.

In the Rosenberg case, the future of two young children, as well as the lives of their parents, are at stake. But beyond the fate of this family is the right of all people in this country to freedom of thought. This is another reason why we feel constrained to bring further light upon this extraordinary case. Can any of us, whatever our occupations or beliefs, continue to function if the holding of unpopular opinions should make us liable to unjust prosecution and even to the threat of death?

If you feel, as we do, that justice has yet to be satisfied in the case of the Rosenbergs, you can help in three ways:

- 1) Join the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case;
- 2) Write us for further information;
- 3) contribute financially to publicize the case and to meet minimum legal expenses.

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3. Contribute financially so that we can bring the facts in this case before our fellow citizens, and to assure funds for necessary legal expenses.

Joseph Brainin
Dr. Katherine Dodd
B. Z. Goldberg
Rev. Spencer Kennard

Dr. John Marsalka
John T. McManus
William A. Reuben
Dr. Gene Waltfish

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

17 MURRAY ST. N.Y., N.Y.

NOV 21 1951

Dear Friend:

Several months ago "The National Guardian," the newsweekly, published a series of articles on The Rosenberg Case. Hundreds of men and women, from all over our country, responded to this appeal for justice, sent in contributions, and suggested that a national committee be formed.

This unprecedented response leaves no doubt that persons in all walks of life are seriously concerned by this affair, which some liken to the Dreyfus case and others compare it with the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

We propose, therefore, to form a national committee to organize this nationwide protest with a view of securing justice in the Rosenberg case.

May I urge you to accept membership on this committee. We feel that your participation would be of invaluable help in obtaining the wide moral support which this action needs--if it is to be successful. I ask you to join with me and the co-initiators of the enclosed statement in forming this committee.

Please sign the enclosed card and mail it to me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. REUBEN

Provisional Chairman

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

246 - 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

NYU5-2144

December 31, 1951

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JAN 3, 1952 - AM & PM Papers

NEWLY-FORMED COMMITTEE CALLS FOR JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE

New York, N.Y. -- Mr. Joseph Brainin, well-known journalist and author, announced today that 125 American men and women from all over the United States, who represent many occupations and professions, have joined with him in forming a National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Rosenbergs, Ethel and Julius, were convicted in April, 1951, on a charge of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and sentenced to death. To this day, they continue to assert their innocence. They are now in Sing Sing, awaiting appeal. The death sentence imposed upon them aroused shocked comment from all over the world.

In announcing the committee's formation, Mr. Brainin said: "This case has attracted world-wide attention because of many unexplained contradictions in the government's case, and because of the severity of the sentence and the leniency shown to such confessed traitors as Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose, and others. In this connection, the fact that Judge and prosecutor both were Jewish has led to fears that they surrendered to the McCarthy-like hysteria of the day. It is significant that none of the jurors was Jewish, although one-third of New York's population, where the trial took place, is of Jewish background."

The committee's statement calls attention to the fact that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs had raised fears in the leading Jewish press and other newspapers that the Rosenbergs were "victims of religious bigotry".

Mr. Brainin also announced that a 32-page brochure "To Secure Justice In the Rosenberg Case", was already being distributed in scores of thousands. The brochure is based on the findings of Mr. William Reuben, a journalist noted for having been the first to "break" the Trenton Six case. Mr. Reuben's analysis of the Rosenberg case has already resulted in hundreds of letters of support from every state in the union, from Alaska, Hawaii, France, Italy, Australia, Scotland, England, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

Among the many notables who joined with Mr. Brainin in forming the committee and issuing the enclosed statement are the following: the Hon. Robert Morris Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Illinois; Rev. John E. Evans, Pa.; Dr. Katherine Dodd, Ohio; Frederick Blossom, Wash., D.C.; John F. Clewe, Calif.; Lois Timmins, Conn.; Dr. John Marsalka, Conn.; Ivan Van Amb, Mass.; Also, Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, B.Z. Goldberg, John T. Molamus, Dr. Gene Weltfish, William Reuben, Morris U. Schappes, all of New York.

Full text of the Committee statement follows:

STATEMENT
by the
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Grave doubt exists as to the guilt of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who, in April, 1951, were sentenced to die in the electric chair on charges of espionage. The Rosenbergs, young parents of two small children, had pleaded innocent of all charges. Their appeal is now pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals - Second Circuit.

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The severity of their sentence is unprecedented. A sentence of death rests, presumably, upon establishing guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Yet even in cases where no doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused, such as "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose", sentences of only ten years were imposed.

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2. Write us for further information, additional copies of this statement and other material on the case.
3. Contribute financially so that we can bring the facts in this case before our fellow citizens, and to assure funds for necessary legal expenses.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 5-2144

April 30, 1952

FUND APPEAL BRINGS WIDE RESPONSE; ROSENBERG COMMITTEES IN 25 CITIES

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For Immediate Release -- Contributions to finance the appeal of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell to the U.S. Supreme Court have come from all over the country in eager response to last week's emergency appeal, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced today.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the National Committee, called for a "vigorous effort to bring in more thousands to cover the necessary legal and technical costs of the appeal."

The Committee also announced that Rosenberg Committees have been organized in 25 cities throughout the United States, and are in process of formation in more than a score of additional localities.

Cities with Committees now functioning include Cincinnati and Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Portland, Boston, Washington, D.C., Richmond and Norfolk, Asheville and Chapel Hill, New Orleans, Houston and Austin, Philadelphia, Newark and New York City.

Large public rallies have been held in many of these cities, and others are being organized for the month of May. In New York City itself, during the last 70 days, not an evening has passed without a meeting on the Rosenberg case in some neighborhood or suburban community.

"The response to the need for funds to make the appeal possible," Mr. Brainin declared, "is a moving tribute to the Rosenbergs in their death cells in Sing Sing, and to Morton Sobell facing 30-years imprisonment in the West Street jail. Our Committee shall continue to press for a new trial with guarantees of an atmosphere free from prejudice and political tensions."

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

PRESS RELEASE May 1, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MURRAY Hill 5-2144

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

COMMITTEE WILL APPEAL AGAINST POLICE INTERFERENCE
WITH EFFORTS TO WIN NEW TRIAL IN ROSENBERG-SOBELL CASE

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Rabbi Louis D. Gross
Louise Harding Herr
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Hon. Robert Morris Lovett
Dr. Bernard Lubka
Dr. John Marshall
John T. McManus
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell
Capt Hugh N. Mutzoc
William Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Straus
Lola Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced today that it will appeal the arrests, convictions and fines levied against two persons who were distributing an 8-page Fact Sheet on the case on their way to the Fourth Anniversary Celebration of Israel's independence on the evening of April 30th.

"We do not believe that it is within the province of the Police Department to interfere with the lawful efforts to make the facts in the Rosenberg Case, long suppressed, available to the public," the Committee stated. "We shall therefore appeal the convictions and fines levied this afternoon (May 1) in the Snyder Ave. Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn before Magistrate Maglio." ~~The Committee said that~~

The two persons were arrested near Ebbets Field, and fined \$25 each, \$15 for allegedly violating a Dept. of Sanitation regulation, and \$10 for "disorderly conduct." One of the arrested was a woman of 65 years, four feet nine inches in height, and weighing 110 pounds. The two were among over 30 persons who distributed 10,000 Fact Sheets in the area. They reported many expressions of approval and serious interest from the celebrants, a number of whom tried to dissuade the police from jostling distributors, pointing out that the police were violating a long-standing, elementary right to give informative material out on the streets of New York. Other groups, including the Zionist Revisionists, were also distributing material to the arriving celebrants, and the Jewish National Fund was soliciting contributions.

The Committee also announced that at a public meeting in Newark, N. J., called on a few days notice to raise funds for legal expenses, 100 persons contributed over \$1,100 and pledged themselves to work untiringly for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

Handwritten signature: Joseph Brainin

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman

David Alman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441

New York 1, N. Y.

Murray Hill 5-2144

ASK NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL TO FACILITATE SECOND TRIAL FOR ROSENBERGS, MORTON SOBELL

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Dr. Katherine Dodd
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Rabbi Louis D. Gross
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Elizabeth Todd
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For Immediate Release.-- The newly appointed Attorney General was today (April 9th) asked to use his influence to bring about a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell and thereby "restore the faith of many thousands in our judicial processes."

In a letter to the Attorney General, Joseph Brainin, Chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, informed him of the Committee delegations interview on March 28th with Special Assistant to the Attorney General (then J. Howard McGrath), A. F. Oshman, during which Mr. Oshman stated that the Department of Justice would give consideration to the request for a new trial.

The letter stated in part:

"We wish to express the anxiety and hope of the many thousands of Americans whom we represent that you will utilize your authority to facilitate a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell...

"Your influence can do much in the cause of justice and restore the faith of many thousands in our judicial processes."

Mr. Brainin announced that many telegrams, letters and telephone calls to the Attorney General from all parts of the country asked for a new trial on March 28th, Rosenberg Day, and that hundreds of communications are still being sent. He called for renewed effort to bring immediately to the attention of the new Attorney General the facts in the case and the increasing determination of people throughout the country to see justice done through a new trial.

RECEIVED
APR 10 1954

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
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April 28, 1952

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Dr. Gene Weltfish

FAR ROCKAWAY TO HOLD MEETING ON ROSENBERG CASE APRIL 29th

Far Immediate Release—A meeting to promote community action on the Rosenberg case will be held Tuesday night, April 29th, at 8:30 p. m., in the Hotel Connaught, 271 Beach 10, it was announced today by Herb Greenfield, executive secretary of the Far Rockaway Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The chief speaker will be Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment at the same time Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were condemned to die in the electric chair. David Almon, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, who has just returned from a national tour, will report on the great variety of actions involving thousands of people across the country asking a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

The Far Rockaway Committee, one of scores of local groups in the metropolitan area organized to win justice in the Rosenberg case, called for a large attendance and wide publicizing of its first major function in every Rockaway neighborhood.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
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New York 1, N. Y.
MUrry Hill 5-2144

May 6, 1952

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Dr. John L. Simon
Isaac Struss
Isaac Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

RETIRED ARMY GENERAL AMONG THOUSANDS CALLING FOR NEW TRIAL FOR ROSENBERGS.

MOTHERS' DAY GREETINGS TO GO TO ETHEL ROSENBERG.

Among the thousands of persons all over the United States who have joined the call for a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell are: U.S. Army Brigadier General (retired) Henry Clay Newcomer, Washington, D.C.; Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Rabbi Franklin Cohn, both of Los Angeles, Calif.; and Judge Norval K. Harris of Indiana.

"I think they are the victims of current hysteria," General Newcomer wrote to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Others who have also recently spoken up for a new trial include Rev. Frank Glenn White, New York; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Prof. H.G. Landon, Univ. of Chicago; Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Charles William Campbell, Albany, N.Y.; Rev. Willard Uphaus, Conn.; Rev. Carl L. Crain, Los Angeles; Robert Kenny, noted California attorney and member of the Los Angeles Democratic Party Central Committee; Rev. Stephen T. Pritchman, Los Angeles; Rev. Harold O. Schmidt, Los Angeles; Rev. Howard Matson, Los Angeles; and others.

In a nationwide letter to the Rosenberg Committees and supporters, the Committee called for Mothers' Day greetings to be sent to Ethel Rosenberg at Sing Sing, where she has been confined to the death house for almost a year. Greetings should be addressed to "Ethel Rosenberg, 354 Hunter Street, Ossining, New York."

A NOTE TO THE READER

This Fall, 1952, the U.S. Supreme Court will decide whether to review the Case.

You can help win a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell by writing to the President and the U.S. Attorney General, asking that the plea for a new trial not be opposed by the Government.

You can help defray legal expenses, maintenance of the children, and the cost of bringing the case to the public by making a contribution to: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 5th Ave., NY 1 NY - MU 4 7140.

Joseph Brainin, Chairman
David Alman, Executive Secretary

Among the thousands asking for a new trial are: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Hebrew Union College; Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, noted statesman and Negro leader; Rev. Harry F. Ward, religious and civic leader; Rabbi G. George Fox, of the Chicago Jewish Sentinel; U.S. Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (retired); Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, leader of the campaign to win freedom for the Trenton Six, and sister of one of the Trenton defendants; B.Z. Goldberg, noted columnist in the Jewish Day; and others.



6-17-52
John Wilson Jr.
THE LETTERS OF JULIUS and

ETHEL ROSENBERG



'Oh, how indescribably bitter
it is to be separated from
one's children — yet must
I curb my longing'

INTRODUCTION

On April 5, 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, young parents of two small children, were sentenced to death, having allegedly conspired to commit espionage.

They maintained then, as they do now, their absolute innocence. Their appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals was denied a few months ago, and they have asked the Supreme Court to Review their case.

Scores of thousands of Americans, many of them prominent religious and civic figures, have expressed grave doubts of the guilt of the Rosenbergs, and of their codefendant, Morton Sobell, who was sentenced to 30 years. You will find the names of many of these eminent citizens on the last page of this booklet.

Among the questions they ask are the following: Did David Greenglass, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, give false testimony against his sister and brother-in-law in order to save himself from a death sentence? (He was sentenced to 15 years). Could Greenglass, a machinist with a high school education, have drawn up a diagram of the atom-bomb by "overhearing" bits of conversation? Why did the Prosecutor eliminate all Jews from the jury trying this case? Why were the Rosenbergs given

the death sentence, the first death sentence ever imposed by a U.S. civil court on such a charge, when such traitors as Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose were given ten years for their crimes?

Within a few days of sentencing, Ethel Rosenberg was transferred to the death house at Sing Sing. Her husband was sent there a month later. They do not see each other there, except when their attorney visits them. Their only communication is through the mail.

It is their letters to each other, and to their children and relatives that are reprinted, in slightly abridged form, in this booklet.

Other booklets in the case: To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, by William A. Reuben, a 32 page history of the case, and excerpts from the trial record;

A Fact Sheet on the Rosenberg Case, an 8 page resume;

A Fact Sheet on Anti-Semitism in the Case, a two page compilation of quotations from the Jewish and Anglo-Jewish press.

For copies, write to: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Ave., NY 1 NY. MU 4 7140

A number of these letters first appeared in the weekly NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

Ethel Rosenberg's first letter from the death house, to her husband, Apr. 17, 1951

My very own dearest husband:
I don't know when I've had such a time bringing myself to write you. My brain seems to have slowed to all but a complete halt under the weight of the myriad impressions that have been stamping themselves upon it minute upon minute, hour upon hour, since my removal here. I feel a sharp need to share all that burdens my mind and heart and so bring to naught, make invalid the bitter physical reality of our separation... Darling, do I sound a bit cracked? Actually I am serious about it and find that I must at least express my deep-seated frustrations so that you will comprehend all I must endure in order to "wrest from my locked spirit my soul's language." That's from Thomas Wolfe's "You Can't Go Home Again," from which inspired writing I am draining deep emotional and intellectual gratification.

As you see, sweetheart, I have already embarked on the next lap of our history-making journey. Already there appear the signs of my

growing maturity. The bars of my large, comfortable cell hold several books, the lovely, colorful cards (including your exquisite birthday greeting to me) that I accumulated at the House of Detention line the top ledge of my writing table to pleasure the eyes and brighten the spirit. The children's snapshots are taped onto a "picture frame" made of cardboard, and smile sweetly upon me whenever I so desire, and within me somewhere, I shall find that "courage, confidence and perseverance" I shall need to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tormented screams I may not utter, of frenzied longing I must deny! Julie, dearest, how I wait upon the journey's end and our triumphant return to that precious life from which the foul monsters of our time have sought to drag us!

Bunny, I'll have to write you a second letter after this one goes out as I don't want to keep you waiting a minute longer for word from me. Darling, I love you.
Ethel

To which her husband replied:

Dearest Ethel:

I received your wonderful letter this afternoon. The first impression I got is that the situation as it confronted you was both overwhelming and to some degree you were a bit emotionally shocked. This is no doubt the effect one expects. However, more important I notice a marked clarity and steadfastness in all this turbulence. It is certainly remarkable to see that at this early date, the pendulum of emotions still hovers about a stable core and already you have begun to organize yourself. Your perfectionist's passion for detail will do you in good stead.

If our lawyers do not succeed in

bringing you back to the Women's Detention Home I will move heaven and earth to be sent to Sing Sing to be nearer you and to be able to see you whenever it is possible.

I beg you not to try to sway me from this decision as this is what I must do. Your single document is indelible proof that not only are you a tremendous person, but you have the courage, confidence and enlightened perspective to come through all this hell and then some. My wife, I stand humble beside you, proud of you and inspired by such a woman!

It is impossible to keep the truth and facts of our case hidden from

the public. Sooner or later the true picture will become known to all. Many people have already expressed to our lawyers and my family, their sentiments and desire to help us. Take heart and know that we are not alone and that the monstrous sentence passed on us which at first stunned the people, will, as time goes on, result in an avalanche of protest and this great movement coupled to our legal fight will set us free.

Sweetheart, I am not trying to minimize all the difficulties you face. Believe me I am fully aware of the nightmares, the pain and hurt you feel. My heart cries out for you and I want so to shield and protect you and be with you in this time of need and to hold you in my arms. Yet I feel so sure of you that I just know you will always be there and that is the assurance that we will some day find each other again and go back. As you say, to our precious life and wonderful family.

Constantly you are in my thoughts. At times I close my eyes and see you so closely; your sweet, pretty face, wide-awake eyes, a pleasant smile, you are ever back-

oning to me and I very willingly pursue you—but the reality of our separation tells me back to consciousness. It would take me many hours to tell you of my profoundest feeling—of my deep love for you, but I am sure I cannot convey all this to you in writing. Ethel, you're just my girl and nothing on this earth can change that.

In a couple of days the Passover holidays of our people's search for freedom will be here. This cultural heritage has added meaning to us who are locked away from each other and our loved ones by this modern Pharaoh. It has such meaning to us and our children. Yes, we are missing a lot but this, too, shall pass and we will have cause for greater celebration. Since we are unable to do much but talk about the children, do not worry as everything that is possible is being done for them. See if you could do a great deal of writing—I want so to be closer to you and your letters are so satisfying. Try to drop a few words to our two dears.

Always your very own,
Julius

Julius Rosenberg to Ethel, Mothers Day, 1951.

This Sunday being Mother's Day is a particularly difficult occasion for you the mother of our children [Michael, 5, Bobbie, 4—Ed.] I can only imagine the deep pain and suffering you undergo being separated from your darlings and not being able to exercise your maternal prerogatives. It is that tremendous power of motherhood and deep understanding that you so ably have utilized to buttress yourself and stand up a great woman. Your children will always be proud of their mother. As for me I send you my warmest greeting and love.

Ethel Rosenberg replies to the above:

Darling, your letter brought you right into a cell grown suddenly quiet as a tomb, much as though you, too, were visiting me, stirring me to the depths. . . .

Sweetheart, more power to you. The unutterably sweet assurances of love and devotion contained in this last letter filled me with such deep and abiding happiness and brought you so close, I could almost (but not quite) reach out and touch you. . . .

Mrs. Rosenberg requests lawyer to win permission for her to see Mothers Day gift from son.

... Now I have a special request to make of you. Please, when you see the Warden next, won't you plead with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside the cell where I can see it but not touch it? At the very least, couldn't I see it just once so that I can truthfully tell Michael what it looks like. Do you really think that it won't occur to a sensitive, perceptive child like Mike that my silence about it is due to the fact that I was not permitted to receive it? My God, what harm can there possibly be, what crime committed if I am allowed this one token of love from my darling children whom I have not seen for close to a year now! Beg him to let me have it, won't you, Manny?

Julius Rosenberg protests the execution of Mr Willie McGee, a Negro man whom millions believed to be innocent of any crime.

... Ethel, I was terribly shocked to read that Willie McGee was executed. ... My heart is sad, my eyes are filled with tears. Shame on those who perpetrated this heinous act! Greater shame on those who did not lift their voices and hands to stop the Mississippi executioner. It seems to me that the Federal courts have adopted the abominable medieval practice of the Southern Bourbons, legal lynching of Negroes—and are now attempting, as in our case, to apply this to political prisoners. Mark my

words, dearest, the harsh sentence passed on us is part of the atomic hysteria designed to brutalize the minds of the people in order to make it easier for them to accept as a commonplace thing long prison terms and even death sentences for political prisoners. It serves the added nefarious purpose of establishing a fear paralysis among progressive Americans. The most important thing is that the camouflage has to be ripped away, the loud braying of jackals of hate has to be answered with reason and fact, and only positive organizations of free people and their ensuing direct action can successfully save the peace and assure freedom in our country. That is why I am positive growing numbers of people will come to understand our fight and join with us to win so just a cause.

In mid-May, 1951, Mr. Rosenberg insisted that he be transferred to the death house, to be near his wife. They saw each other for the first time in 6 weeks. After this meeting, he wrote:

Darling, I miss you so much and I am so concerned for your welfare and peace of mind. All during the lawyer consultation I couldn't take my eyes off you nor could I get myself to express the tender and deep love I feel for you, my precious. Only one who experiences this nightmare is capable of comprehending the tremendous emotional pressure of this type of incarceration. Ethel, please keep on holding up your chin as it does so much for our confidence. ... I'm sure we'll make it. Darling. With decency and justice we'll be delivered from this darkness to beautiful life and freedom. Goodnight, my wife.

Ethel Rosenberg replied:

... It's only three days ago that my life hung in desperate hunger to yours and my glance stilled to behold the long-loved, oddly beautiful, oddly strange being close to whom I had lain and sweetly slumbered through how many nights—only three days by the calendar, yet am I certain that some have elapsed and that I dreamed our meeting in any case. ...

My dearest husband, what heaven and what hell to welcome you to monotonous days and joyless nights, to endless desire and endless denial. And yet here shall we plight our troth anew, here held fast by brick and concrete and steel, shall our love put forth gripping root and tender blossom.

Late in May, Ethel Rosenberg wrote:

Can we ever forget the turbulence and struggle, the joy and beauty of the early years of our relationship when you courted me and I accepted you as my heart's dearest? Together we hunted down the answers to all the seemingly insoluble riddles a complex and callous society presented. Those answers have withstood the test of time and change and still stand for all those who are not afraid to look and see and examine as we did in the long ago and far away.

Indeed, it is because we didn't hesitate to blazon forth those very answers, it is because we were relentless, uncompromising, implacable, in implementing our beliefs with action, that we sit today within the gray walls of Sing Sing awaiting we know not what further pain and sorrow and emptiness. And yet for the sake of those answers, for the sake of American democracy, justice and brotherhood, for the sake of peace and bread and roses, and the innocent laughter of little children, shall we continue to sit here in dignity and in pride and in the deep abiding knowledge of our

innocence before God and man, until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent humanity and the doors of this slaughter house are flung wide!

There was once a wise man. I forgot his name, who marvelled at the "indestructibility of human character." Beloved, we shall prove him right; perhaps then will other human beings believe in their indestructibility, too, and rally in ever increasing numbers to our defense and their own. For they who have the courage and the foresight and the decency to aid the Rosenbergs' fight for freedom, ensure their own eventual release.

Ethel Rosenberg writes of her sons to her sister-in-law, May 10, 1951.

... Right now, I am re-reading the account of your trip with the children to the Bronx Zoo. I don't suppose I could ever really tell you how safe and secure I feel to know without question that you and yours will never turn a deaf ear on my two precious ones and their overwhelming need to be loved and cared for in our absence. The wound of my separation from them is brutal, as you may well imagine, but at least I rest easy in the knowledge that, come what may, their darling Daddy's family will never desert them. ...

And May 26, 1951

... Oh, how indescribably bitter it is to be separated from one's children. Can the heartache ever really be measured? I am a vessel filled to overflowing with so much sorrow, so much pain, it seems as though I shall never be quite free of these feelings again. Yet must I curb my longing and bid myself be patient yet a while more. The thought of my sweet husband ever comforts and sustains me; I simply must not be found wanting.

Ethel Rosenberg
also writes of her
husband:

... The longer I know him [Julius], the more am I impressed with his warm-hearted sincerity, his dignity and integrity as an individual, and the guilelessness of his feelings toward other human beings. If we live without these precious gifts, what are we but "idylls in the dust" who know not, who sing not, who care not—and who can imagine no other to know or to sing or to care!

Julius Rosenberg
to his sister:

... When I was arrested and subsequently when I went to trial I told our lawyers it is very difficult to beat a case like this in an atmosphere fraught with war talk, witch hunts and fronted super-patriotic mouthings of 300 plus percent "Americans." In plain English the facts and laws of the land were thrown out the window and prejudice and emotion ruled. It is now our only salvation to fight all this and force the truth and couple it with an expert legal defense.

We are positive of the one fact that we are not part of this conspiracy but only victims of a political frame-up. Ours is a lot full of frustration and emotional torture, we need all the help we can get to free us as quickly as possible from this terrible tomb. Your steadfast support and devotion has bolstered us a great deal, particularly your kindness and love for our children. Know that in spite of our great hardships Ethel and I are strong and we'll continue to hold our heads high, but to all of our family and friends I repeat, please hurry and help us.

... We are counting on you and you can count on us — All my love. ...

The Rosenberg sons were confined to a shelter home for a year after their parents' arrest. They then went to live with Julius' mother, Mrs. Rosenberg, already in the death house, tries to help her sons adjust to the grandmother. This is a letter to the Rosenberg attorney:

... I have a practical suggestion for one particular problem my sister-in-law mentioned. She claims there is annoyance over the fact that the children rough it up rather noisily together in the early morning and supervise their dressing and breakfasting. I used to prepare them, by a proper suggestion the night before, for them to use certain play materials, specifically laid out for their use (within easy reach) for quiet early morning play — materials like plasticine, a couple of particularly attractive books (something large and colorful which they don't get to see as often as their other books), magic writing pads of unlined drawing paper with a box of good crayons for each. You might even say that their Mommy had made the suggestion to so behave in the morning and would be happy if they take this kind of play—just the same way they used to when Mommy and Daddy were still asleep at home. ...

When the Rosenberg attorney arranged for the children to visit their parents at Sing Sing, Ethel Rosenberg wrote 6 letters of instructions. A portion of one of these letters follows.

... I want to caution you in closing to give yourself enough of a head-start from the city on Friday to cover any unexpected delays and still enable you to get here at 12:30 as planned. Make sure in advance that Jerry (the driver) knows exactly how to get here, so that there shall be no slip-ups and consequent loss of time. You might also take the precaution of bringing a bit of food along from home and then just in case there is inadequate time to stop for lunch, you can feed them just before you hit Ossining, and they can eat more substantially, if it is required, after the visits are over.

I know you're probably sore at home because I'm instructing you as though you were a simpleton; be that as it may, I shall beat your brains out (and Jerry's too) if you frustrate me by coming late. Remember, you once told me you wouldn't mind being my whipping boy? Well, this is it!

Seriously, though, the thought that has gone into all these letters stems from a ferment of anxiety about the future of the children. You can understand that, can't you?

The older Rosenberg boy, Michael, knows that his parents are in prison, believes in their complete innocence and in their eventual vindication.

(Julius—to Michael)

My Dearest Darling Boy Michael:

... We your parents still can't come home as our appeal to the higher courts has not as yet been heard. Be patient, honey, as everything will turn out all right and we'll come home too, when all this is over. I see your mummy regularly and we talk about you two fellows. We look at your pictures and hug and kiss you with all our hearts. You are very dear and precious to us and I send you all my love. We'd like to hear from you as to all the things you do, see and hear. You write so well and it gives us so much pleasure to hear from you. Oh, by the way, thank you for the lovely Father's Day and Anniversary cards you sent me. Imagine, you are becoming a poet taking after your wonderful mother. Well, there is the erector set and many things you can build. I remember the fun we had with the cranes and boom derricks and how we used it with the tracks, trains and blocks. It's fun to play and build so let's hear about it. How did you baseball champ getting on? Did you have a chance to go swimming?

Here is one of the letters from Julius Rosenberg to his sons, after almost a year of separation:

Send our love and best wishes to your Grandma Sophie [Julius' mother—Ed.] and the nice lady and tell them I'm sure everything will work out all right because we are all working together from the heart and we are doing a wonderful thing for all of us. We are well and glad to hear such good news about you. We will be home, you can bet on that.

Your own buddy, Julius

Ethel Rosenberg has been in the death house for over a year. The following is how she describes her condition in an appeal for transfer, which was denied.

"It is a living hell to be separated from the warmth, love and affection and strength of my husband, and for him to contemplate my incarceration... It is agony to sit in a cell located not even a stone's throw from the execution chamber... I am sealed in the grey walls of this prison as if in a tomb... except for the matron who guards me I see no other human being from morning to night. I have no recreation other than to walk on a bare patch of ground surrounded by walls so high that my only view is a bare patch of sky. Sometimes I can see an airplane passing by; sometimes, a few birds; sometimes, I hear the noise of a train in the distance. Otherwise there is always a deadly silence."

On Mothers Day, 1952, a group of women of varying backgrounds and faiths tried to see Ethel Rosenberg, but were refused admission. The women sent Mrs. Rosenberg a letter, part of which follows:

"We take deep pride, as women and mothers, in your inspiring courage and strength, unbreakable in spite of a death house sol-

itude which it is beyond our capacities to imagine. We cannot rest until this cruel confinement is alleviated, and you are permitted contact once more with humanity. During the hours of normal happiness and sorrow with our own families, we think of you, and we measure our own security by the tragedy that has overcome your life."

On March 12, 1952, an historic, overflow meeting on the case was held in New York, with many hundreds turned away. The Rosenbergs sent a message from the death house. An excerpt follows:

"We wish to greet our many friends, known and unknown and our families and children who sit with you tonight... It seems to us that it was inevitable that 5 years of oppressive laws, of a wave of persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons... But, you see, we are not silent today even though behind iron bars. And we say to you that no matter what happens to us, you must not be silent... We wish to add only a few, brief words to our families and children. Take hope. You are sitting in the midst of good, honest people. They will do everything in their power to bring us together again, and to make this a better and happier world."

6-17-57 *John Wilson Jr.*
I wish to pledge \$_____ as a contribution
towards the Rosenberg Case. ☐

Please put my name on your mailing list. ☐

I wish to work with the Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case. ☐

Name _____

Address _____ Zone _____

Borough _____

A FACT SHEET ON ANTI-SEMITISM IN THE CASE: NEWSPAPER COMMENT

Did anti-Semitism play a part in the case of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell (the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years for alleged atomic espionage)? The following newspaper comment, mainly from the Yiddish and the English-Jewish press, helps answer this question.

Although the following extract from the NEW YORK TIMES (December 26, 1951) does not refer directly to the case, it is relevant: "Oak Ridge, Tenn., Dec. 25 (UP) - The Government said today it was less concerned about Communists and saboteurs than about hoodlums United States law enforcement officials gave two reasons for the apparent absence of Communists here: 1) a predominance of pure Anglo-Saxon stock. ..."

RABBI G. GEORGE FOX in the SENTINEL: Chicago English Jewish weekly, (Feb. 7, 1952): "...When Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were condemned to death for allegedly giving secret information to enemy spies, I condemned the verdict and accused the presiding judge, who happened to be a Jew, of leaning over backward in his desire to show that Jews condemn treason ... (His decision) will be found unjust, if not illegal ... I believe strongly that a grass roots letter and telegram protest to President Truman will get those who are moved by the injustice of the decision, to some action." (Feb. 14, 1952): "The Jewish angle is important as a matter of our public relations. The death of the Rosenbergs for treason, even though undeserved, will give our enemies a handle to a paddle which will never be out of use. Let us avoid such a possibility."

RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS, publisher of the JEWISH EXAMINER, (March 14, 1952): "After plowing through volumes of the evidence presented in this tragic case, I am not convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Rosenbergs are guilty ... It is quite possible, and very disturbing, to feel that the hapless Rosenberg couple may have been victimized by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect ... Why did Judge Kaufman in this case impose the extreme penalty? ... Did he think the death sentences against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general? Apparently this jurist has not learned that anti-Semitism has nothing to do with the truth."

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (April 6, 1951): "When we editors got the news that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death, a shudder passed through all of us ... We are certain that every Jew who read this sad news felt this way. From our hearts came the words, 'Death sentence, too horrible' ... Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy."

THE JEWISH DAY, editorial (April 8, 1951): "Judge Kaufman's verdict is more in harmony with the time in which we live at present than with the time during which the crime was committed. We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

PHINEAS J. BIRON, Syndicated English-Jewish columnist, in the INDIANAPOLIS JEWISH CHRONICLE (March 7, 1952): "... Not a single jury member was Jewish and this in the city of New York, which has a Jewish population amounting to one third of the total population ... Strange, or rather sinister, if you ask us." (November 9, 1951): "It is not for us to decide whether the Rosenbergs are guilty, but from what we have read of the legal proceedings we have come to the conclusion that more than reasonable doubt exists as to their guilt."

SAMUEL B. GACH, publisher of the CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE, (February 29, 1952): "My only concern was why a Jewish judge had to ... decide a death penalty for peacetime espionage and so scribble a shameful precedent on the pages of American jurisprudence. It could only have been because the legal killer, Judge Irving Kaufman, is a Jew, and the defendants were Jews; and to prove that he was unbiased, he acquiesced to legal murder in the time of national hysteria and only because the bearded and politically appointed punk was a scared and synthetic American

M. DANZIS, then Editor, in the JEWISH DAY (April 12, 1951): "The death sentence which Judge Kaufman passed on the Rosenbergs left bitter doubts as to the justice of the verdict and above all, about the note which the judge sounded in his summary before the jury. ... The fact is, that the Rosenberg trial was Jewish throughout because of the fact that the accused, the judge, the prosecutor and the lawyer were all Jewish. The press made a point of it. In Hearst's Daily Mirror there was an editorial saying that those who do not wish to accuse all Jews of Communism because of the Rosenbergs, should not forget that the prosecutor who conducted the trial against the Rosenbergs, and the judge who condemned them to death, are themselves Jewish. In other words, that Judge Kaufman and prosecutor Saypol are atoning not only for the sins of the Rosenbergs, but of all other Jews.

"The death sentence which Judge Kaufman issued left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew, he went to an extreme and applied the heavy hand of judgment ... There is a suspicion that the fact that Judge Kaufman is a Jew perhaps unconsciously motivated him to issue a verdict which, in the opinion of many, is considered to be unjust and brutal ... One cannot overlook the Jewish element in this unfortunate, tragic Rosenberg trial ... if the Rosenbergs are, as Judge Kaufman has said, guilty of the death of 50,000 American soldiers in Korea, one can easily hold the Rosenbergs and their like responsible for the atom war against America."

"Has Judge Kaufman considered to what his speech can lead?"

H. LEIVIK, well-known Yiddish poet, in the JEWISH DAY, (April 16, 1951): "What led the judge to give the extreme penalty (to Ethel Rosenberg)? Is it not perhaps the fact that the judge is a Jew and the defendants are Jews? The judge was confronted with the bitter fact that those tried for treason were Jews. He himself, a Jew struggled with his duty to be objective and did not have the strength to rise above himself, did not have the power to free himself from today's heated tensions in the land, and was also afraid that perhaps, if he were not to give them the death penalty, he would be suspected of not having done so because he is a Jew ... Precisely because against the accused Jews stood Jewish accusers and a Jewish judge, whose loyalty to America is beyond a shadow of a doubt -- precisely because the judge should have been free from every Jewish complex - he should under no circumstances have issued the death sentence in this trial against the mother of two children... It is hard to accept the severity of the verdict ... The death penalty should be changed."

LOUIS HARAP, Managing Editor of JEWISH LIFE, (January 1952): "It has been said that no anti-Semitism intruded into the trial itself. But this is to overlook the fact that Irving Saypol, the Jewish prosecutor, did not permit a single Jew, of the three hundred jurors in the panel, to sit on the jury ... Irving Saypol as is now widely known, was admonished by the Court of Appeals in August 1951, for his appeals, to 'racial prejudice' against a Jewish witness in the Remington case."

In an article in the CANADIAN JEWISH WEEKLY (February 28, 1952):
 "A study of the details of the case shows that it will go down in his-
 tory as a parallel to the Dreyfus case -- and the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

For additional material and inquiries, write to NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

[illegible]

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman.

David Almon,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-7140

Press Release

June 12, 1952

For Immediate Release

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Photostatic evidence of threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and the Supreme Court judges, if a new trial should be granted, were released today by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The "poem" is being sent through the mails, while the small "sticker" is being pasted up on public buildings, particularly in Boston.

Efforts by the Committee to secure a new trial for the Rosenbergs, now in the death house, and for Morton Sobell, serving 30 years, have the support of thousands of Americans, among them Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (retired); Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, noted statesman and Negro leader; and many others.

● DANGER AHEAD — Red Traitors at Work

WHY do you think the leaders of NEWISH Marxist (whose names
are Rosenberg, Grynberg, Gold, Weinbaum et al) do
not in newspapers headlines reveal our atomic secrets to RUSSIA
except for the fact that Russia is an approved friend and is RULED BY THE
SAAT LORD OF JEWRY. Russian let us approve the Communists in
JEWRY.

384c. **Belmonte** - **Chick** - **North** - **Center** - **Christians** - and **murderers**. The
fewest of **strong** **truth**. **Every** **one** **low** **intellectual** **with**, **or** **for** **murderers**.
Joseph **Martini** **murderers** **murdering** **his** **Christian** **his** **Country**. **Thank** **you**.
over **Continuing** **Martin** **ANTI** **intellectuals** **is** **(JEWISH)** **and** **ANTI**.
America. **This** **is** **WHY** **low** **or** **intellectuals** **and** **murderers** **OPPOSE**.
every **one** **Continuing** **Continuing** **Process** **of** **low**.

**JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG,
TRAITORS TO THE U. S. A., MUST DIE**

67

OLIVER ALLSTORM

This man and wife, this guilty pair
Must die in the Electric Chair,
So rang the Judge's fervent cry
These traitors are condemned to die!
And burn for treason, guilt and shame,
So let us note each traitor's name—

Julius Rosenberg
And Ethel Rosenberg,
Both tried to sell
America to
A Russian bell.

Still, should some court support their
prayer
And save them from death's "waiting
chair,"
Or should some governor switch their
doom

To life in some dark prison room—
If such there be, who'd stoop to spare
Their hides from Sing Sing's "burning
chair"

We'll brand his brow
With marks of guilt,
And link his name
With traitors

**They were in league, (The records show)
With our most cruel, aggressive foe.**

They were in league, (The records show)
 With our most cruel, aggressive foe.
 In league with "Reds" to give our land
 To Moscow's savage, bloody band,
 This was their aim, to rip our flag
 And wave Red Russia's Godless rag—

So they must die,
 It is decreed—
 No power can save
 These human-vipers
 From the grave.

Now some quack lawyer with a flare
 Shall try to save them from the "chair,"
 But such a shyster, (mark him well)
 Is paid with gold that comes from hell.
 So with God's lash, he, too, should share
 Death with this Communistic pair!

For who but he
 Could dare defend,
 Or strive to raze
 The venom from
 A human snake?

Now these vile traitors cry and groan
 For mercy for themselves alone,
 But no sane judge will lend an ear
 Or help to drive away their fear,
 True to his oath, the judge shall cry
 These traitors are condemned to die!

And die they shall!
 The verdict stands
 Without a flaw,
 Their plea's denied.
 This is the law!

And link his name
 With traitors
 In the sewers of shame!

Ben' Arnold did escape the noose,
 And Alger Hiss has won a truce,
 Now should this pair outwit the law
 And wriggle from death's bloody maw;
 An outraged nation with a yell
 Shall drag them from their prison cell
 And hang them high
 Beyond life's hope,
 To swing and die
 And dangle from
 The Hangman's rope!

Then, while the buzzards make a feast,
 On their Red flesh as on a beast;
 Our natives shall rejoice and sing
 And shout while these two traitors swing,
 And freedom's cry shall soar and swell
 With songs that echo—"All is well!"

And our great Flag
 Shall wave secure
 Up in our sky,
 When traitors know
 That they must die!

So when the Rosenbergs lie dead,
 Wrapped in a shroud of Kremlin-red;
 All future traitors should beware
 They, too, will burn within the "chair."
 Ah, yes, long has America slept,
 But this just verdict shall be kept;

These Rosenbergs
 Must burn and die
 If they cheat death
 The Stars and Stripes—
 May cease to fly!

Published by
THE PENTAGON PATRIOTS
 Washington, D. C.

All patriotic American newspapers, Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies, Gentile, Jewish and
 Negro, will agree that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, traitors to the U.S.A., must die.
 Send this copy to your home town newspaper.

AMICUS BRIEF* *in the* ROSENBERG CASE

6-17-52
John Wilson Jr.

WE BELIEVE that the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage, which resulted in death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30 year sentence for their co-defendant, lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

WE BELIEVE that the Prosecutor and Trial Judge permitted fear and prejudice to dominate the trial by 1) attributing to the defendants social beliefs which are today the target of virtually every public tribunal, and 2) attributing to them reversals and casualties suffered in Korea.

WE BELIEVE that transient political and social passions have no place in our courts, that to deprive even one American of the right to a fair trial is to injure the rights of all Americans.

WE THEREFORE authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioning that the verdicts and sentences be set aside, and that a new trial be ordered based on Constitutional guarantees of impartiality and fairness in accordance with the best traditions of American justice.

Name	Address	City	State
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_____	_____	_____	_____
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_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Please return to: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, 246 5th Avenue, New York 1, N. Y., MU 5-2144.

Name of person returning this Amicus _____
Address _____ City and State _____ Organization _____

*Signers of an Amicus Brief act as friends of the court, petitioning because they believe an important principle is at stake.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Lies Rosenberg

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Altman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 14, 1952

*Indy of all
news*

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PHOTOSTATS OF ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA IN ROSENBERG CASE TO
BE GIVEN TO ALL ATTENDING JUNE 17 MEETING.
RELIGIOUS, CIVIC LEADERS TO SPEAK.

Every person attending the ~~June 17~~ "Truth Will Prevail"
meeting ~~in the Rosenberg case~~ *tonight (Tuesday)* at the Brooklyn Academy of
Music, will be given photostatic evidence of anti-Semitic
threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and Supreme
Court judges, it was announced today by the National Com-
mittee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music is at 30 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y. The meeting will begin at 8 P.M. Admission
is 60 cents, tax included.

The photostats reveal a threat that if the Supreme
Court judges "save them (the Rosenbergs) from death's
'waiting chair'," the judges will be "branded" with "marks
of guilt," and the Rosenbergs dragged from their prison
cells and hung. When this is done, our natives shall
rejoice and sing."

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Rabbi Abra-
ham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Hebrew Union College and
Institute of Jewish Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of Central Community
Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Agrin, ~~noted~~ attorney who was chief counsel
in the successfully argued Dr. W.E.B. DuBois case; Yuri Suhl, well-
known Yiddish poet & novelist; Prof. Ephraim Cross, ~~who is known for~~
his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York
colleges; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, one of the co-de-
fendants in the Rosenberg case who was sentenced to 30 years; Albert
Kahn, ~~internationally famous writer~~, author of "High Treason" and other
works, and others. ~~Dr. Joseph Brainin, well-known anti-Soviet writer~~
will chair the meeting.

#

A MOTHER WRITES FROM THE DEATH HOUSE:

"We Are Innocent"

Ethel Rosenberg

THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

PUBLIC MEETING

TUESDAY

JUNE 24 — 8 PM

MANHATTAN TOWERS

BROADWAY & 76th ST.

★ ★ ★

SPEAKERS

RABBI MEYER SHARFF, YURI SUHL, JEAN TAYLOR, MRS. HELEN SOBELL, JOSEPH BRAININ,

Admission: 60 cents

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

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Why did the U.S. Appeals Court uphold the verdict and the death sentences, and a 30-year sentence against Morton Sobell, after it admitted that hysteria may have influenced their conviction?

Did Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, negotiate with the Prosecutor to send his sister and brother-in-law to death, in order to save his own life?

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WILL BE ANSWERED ON

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These eminent Americans are among the thousands asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell:

U.S. Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (Retired), Judge Norval K. Harris, Mr. Paul Robeson, Rev. Amos Murphy, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Mrs. Dorothy Day, Yuri Suhl, Rev. Frank Glenn White, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Rev. Harry F. Ward, Prof. H. G. Landau, John Howard Lawson, Rev. Willard Uphaus, Rev. Charles William Campbell, and others.

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246 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y. MU 4-7140

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

P R E S S R E L E A S E

June 2, 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
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"TRUTH WILL PREVAIL" PUBLIC MEETING ON BEHALF OF
ROSENBERGS JUNE 17 AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

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Mrs. Bessie Mitchell
Capt. Hugh M. Mulzac
William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Strauss
Lois Timmes
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weiffsh

The citizens of Brooklyn will have their first borough-wide opportunity to get the facts in the now-famous Rosenberg-Sobell case, on Tuesday, June 17, 8 PM, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave., it was announced today by the National Committee To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

"The scores of well attended community meetings in various sections of Brooklyn in the past few months make it clear that there is widespread concern over the fate of the Rosenbergs, now in the death house, and Morton Sobell, now serving thirty years," the Committee said in a statement on the June 17 meeting. "People are not satisfied that their trial was wholly in accordance with the best traditions of American justice. To bring the facts in the case to the citizens of Brooklyn, we have called this meeting for June 17 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music."

The Committee urged that tickets be purchased immediately (admission is 60 cents), by phone or mail from its offices at 246 Fifth Ave., NY 1, NY, MUrray Hill 4 7140. It pointed out that 500 persons were

away from the overflow March 12 meeting at Pythian Temple. The list of speakers, including prominent religious and civic figures, will be announced shortly.

For what's On

TONIGHT (Wednesday, April 30)

Emergency Meeting to Save the Rosenbergs...8:p.m....tonight...516 Clinton Avenue,
Newark, N.J. Speakers: Helen Sobell and David Alman. Contrib: 50 cents

\$1:05 payment enclosed

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A MOTHER WRITES FROM THE DEATH HOUSE:

"We Are Innocent"

Ethel Rosenberg

THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

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MANHATTAN TOWERS

BROADWAY & 76th ST.

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Admission: 60 cents

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

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2246 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 1, N. Y. MU 4-7140

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Ethel Rosenberg

THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

PUBLIC MEETING

TUESDAY

JUNE 17 - 8 PM

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

30 LAFAYETTE AVE.

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PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Admission: 60 cents

Auspices: National Committee to Secure
Justice in the Rosenberg Case

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PROF. E. BERRY BURGUM, SHIRLEY GRAHAM,
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Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
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May 11, 1952

WOMEN SEEK VISIT TO ETHEL ROSENBERG IN DEATH HOUSE ON
OCCASION OF MOTHER'S DAY.

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Dr. John Marzetta
John T. McManus
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell
Capt Hugh N. Melzac
William Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Strauss
Lois Tinsman
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tusheast

For Immediate Release -- A group of women went to Sing Sing prison today to request the special privilege of visiting Ethel Rosenberg, but they returned without success, bringing back with them the gifts of flowers, fruit and candy meant for the young mother who has been in Sing Sing's death house for nearly a year.

The women, themselves wives and mothers, including one double Gold Star Mother of World War II, were told by prison authorities that the great bunch of spring flowers they brought could not even be turned over to the prison matron in charge of Mrs. Rosenberg so that she might at least glimpse them. Nor would prison regulations permit delivery of a message declaring the women's resolution to bring alleviation of her cruel confinement during the coming months while her case is being appealed.

The visit to see Mrs. Rosenberg was part of a nationwide expression of concern for her and her children which in more distant communities across the country took the form of Mother's Day cards and letters to the imprisoned woman.

Mrs. Rosenberg and Julius, her husband, were convicted last year on charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage" and sentenced to death. Their case, together with that of Morton Sobell, who was convicted with them and now faces 30 years imprisonment, will be presented to the U.S. Supreme Court next month.

The group of women resolved to make every effort to secure a special order from the N.Y. State Supreme Court, which, prison officials indicated was necessary to permit visits and delivery of gifts. Among the group who made the trip to Ossining, N.Y., were Mrs. Ruth Bassis, Mrs. Ida C. Solomon, Mrs. Pat Miles, Mrs. Rose Stieglitz, Mrs. Edith Marzani and Mrs. Emily Alman.

(more)

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

MAY 15, 1952

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

246 Fifth Avenue
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ANTI-SEMITES CALL FOR LYNCHING OF ROSENBERGS THREATEN SUPREME COURT JUDGES IF NEW TRIAL GRANTED

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Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac
William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Strauss
Lola Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Wehrlich

A long, ornately printed "poem" being sent through the mails, published by "Pentagon Patriots", Washington, D.C., calls for lynching Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and threatens the judges of the Supreme Court if they should grant the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell a new trial, it was revealed today by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Should a new trial be granted, the "poem" says, "An outraged nation with a yell / shall drag them from their prison cell / And hang them high / Beyond life's hope / To swing and die / And dangle from / The Hangman's rope."

Of any judge who votes for a new trial, it says, "We'll brand his brow / With marks of guilt / And link his name / with traitors / In the sewers of shame."

The "poem" also threatens the defense attorney with these words, "But such a shyster (mark him well) / Is paid with gold that comes from hell / So with God's lash, he, too, should share / Death with this Communistic pair." When this is done, the "poem" concludes, "Our natives shall rejoice and sing / And shout while these two traitors swing."

The Committee also revealed that it was in possession of a "sticker" being circulated in Boston, Mass. The sticker reads in part, "Why do you think the long list of JEWISH Marxists (whose names such as Rosenberg, Greenglass, Sobell, Gold, Weinbaum, et al, daily appear in newspaper headlines) betray our atomic secrets...?" The sticker, unsigned, calls for action against the Jewish people.

Such language is not confined to any "lunatic fringe", The Committee pointed out. Similar utterances appeared in a review by Sterling North, syndicated book reviewer, in the NY World Telegram on May 7, 1952. In his review of "The Atomic Spies" by Oliver Pilat, North in one place refers to "the CCNY (City College of New

AMICUS BRIEF* in the ROSENBERG CASE

WE BELIEVE that the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on a charge of conspiring to commit espionage, which resulted in death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30 year sentence for their co-defendant, lacked guarantees of fairness which all Americans have a right to expect under the Constitution.

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Name	Address	City	State

Please return to: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, 246 5th Avenue, New York 1, N. Y., MU 5-2144.

Name of person returning this Amicus _____
Address _____ City and State _____ Organization _____

*Signers of an Amicus Brief act as friends of the court, petitioning because they believe an important principle is at stake.

HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO:

- WRITE to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath asking that the government consent to a reversal of the Rosenberg conviction, thus allowing for a new trial or discontinuance of their prosecution.
- URGE your Senators and Congressman to make the foregoing request to the White House and the Department of Justice.
- DISTRIBUTE this pamphlet as widely as possible.
- SUPPORT the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Please enlist me in the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Enclosed \$..... to help bring the facts of the case to a wider audience and to assure funds for legal needs. Please send me copies of all materials issued by the Committee. You may (may not) use my name in the Committee's work.

Please send me copies of this pamphlet for distribution.

Name

Address

City Zone State

To SECURE JUSTICE in the Rosenberg Case

By William A. Reuben

FOREWORD

WHEN the death sentence was passed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on April 15, 1951, for alleged atomic espionage for the Soviet Union, the American people were shocked and disturbed. There was widespread feeling that the unprecedented death sentence was savage. Never before in our history had a civil court imposed a death sentence for espionage, either in peace or war time.

The Rosenbergs have unwaveringly asserted their innocence, have stated they are being victimized by the prosecution for their avowed political and social views, and have said, "We are victims of the grossest type of political frame-up known in America."

Most of the press assumed that justice had been done in the case. There were some exceptions, particularly the Jewish press, which expressed amazement at the cruelty of the death sentence.

But a full report of the case was not made available to the public until August, 1951, when the National Guardian began to publish a series of articles by William A. Reuben. His revelations have confirmed the fears of many who had doubted the guilt of the Rosenbergs and convinced many others who had not followed the case originally. As a result of this series, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed. As one of its first acts, the Committee is bringing out herewith in slightly abridged form the series by Mr. Reuben.

We ask you to read it carefully—and judge for yourself.

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**



ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG
Victims of a cold war Sacco-Vanzetti case?

MUST THEY DIE?

By William A. Reuben

ON March 6, 1951, in a federal courtroom at Foley Square in New York City, this nation's first atom-bomb spy trial began, when the clerk-of-court solemnly intoned:

"The United States of America versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell."

U.S. Atty. Irving Saypol announced that the government was ready.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were defended by Emanuel H. Bloch and his father, Alexander Bloch; Sobell was represented by Edward

M. Kuntz and Harold M. Phillips.

Nearly 300 talesmen were questioned before a jury of 12 plus four alternates could be seated. It is singular that in a city more than 30% Jewish in population, not a single talesman of Jewish extraction survived the day and a half of questioning before a jury was seated.

TRIAL BY PRESS: The government announced it would call 118 witnesses. Among them were to be top nuclear physicists Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey and Lieut. Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the war-time atomic bomb project.

"Undefinable tenseness pervaded the courtroom," wrote Meyer Berger in the N.Y. Times. "The silence was extraordinary" as the trial got under way. To press and public, the question seemed to be not the guilt or innocence of the defendants; but whether or not they would be given the death penalty.

(Judge Kaufman himself, during questioning of one salesman, said it was for him alone to decide whether to impose death or a lesser penalty. The judge caught himself only after defense attorney Emanuel Bloch pointed out the jury's verdict might be for acquittal, making it unnecessary for the judge to impose any sentence at all.)

When the jury had been seated, U. S. Atty. Saypol opened in hushed tones, reading from a prepared statement. He described the defendants as "traitorous Americans" whose "love of communism and the Soviet Union" led them to deliver to the Russians

"... the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atom bomb."

Saypol promised to show that the loyalty and allegiance of the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell was not to America but to

"... communism in this country and communism throughout the world; under the dictatorship of the Soviet Union. . . . I do not consider it necessary in this opening statement to deal extensively on the plot that will be unfolded before you. . . . The testimony will come from witnesses who were there, who saw and heard what these defendants said

and did over a period of years to commit this crime."

CASE DEFLATES: Eight and a half court days later, the government rested its case (which it had announced beforehand would take three months to present). Of the 118 government witnesses originally announced, only 20 were produced. Oppenheimer, Urey, and Groves were never called. Of the 20:

- Eight (including six imported from Mexico) testified as to details of the Sobell family's trip to Mexico, without in any way implicating either Sobell or the Rosenbergs in the crime charged against them.

- Two army colonels testified to security measures at the Los Alamos project during the war.

- A physicist employed as a liaison-man by the Atomic Energy Commission explained a sketch David Greenglass drew in court concerning some of the components of the atom bomb.

- Rosenberg's family doctor testified that Rosenberg had asked, in behalf of a friend, about inoculations necessary to enter Mexico.

- Ruth Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel, testified to hiding \$4,000 for David Greenglass and turning it over to his attorney, O. John Rogge, after Greenglass' arrest.

- Ruth's sister (Mrs. Abel) testified that Julius Rosenberg had once asked her to leave the room during a visit to her sister.

- One witness identified a pho-

tograph of Soviet consular aide Anatoli Yakovlev, named in the indictment as a defendant four years after he returned to the U. S. S. R. in Dec., 1946.

ENTER MISS BENTLEY: Of the remaining five witnesses, two were self-styled one time spy couriers—Elizabeth Bentley and Harry Gold. Neither had ever known or seen or been involved in any way with any of the defendants.

Gold gave lurid and surefire headline-creating testimony about how the spy ring operated. Miss Bentley, who now earns her livelihood as a paid government witness, said that membership in the Communist Party made it "implicit" to carry out orders from Moscow and that it

... only served the interests of Moscow, whether it be propaganda, or espionage or sabotage.

These two introduced a mysterious "Julius," unknown to either of them, whose name recurred in telephone conversations and in a password used in the spy plot.

NECK-SAVERS FILL THE BILL: The remaining three witnesses were Max Elitcher and the Greenglasses. Despite the prosecution's promises of 118 witnesses and overwhelming evidence to corroborate the case against the Rosenbergs, only these three offered any testimony purporting to incriminate them. The Greenglasses charged against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, in-laws with whom they were on the outs, won David Greenglass a merciful, 15-year sentence (eight years with good behavior) instead of a possible

death sentence in New Mexico, where he had been indicted but never brought to trial; and won Ruth Greenglass complete freedom. Max Elitcher's "cooperation" with the FBI provided the government's entire case against Morton Sobell as well as "corroborating evidence" against Julius Rosenberg; and allowed Elitcher, an electrical engineer and former classmate of both Sobell and Rosenberg at the City College of New York, to escape a perjury charge hanging over his head that could have sent him to jail for five years and ruined him professionally and economically for life.

To backstop the self-saving testimony of these three, the government produced two exhibits purporting to incriminate the Rosenbergs: (1) a Spanish Refugee Appeal collection can found in the Rosenberg apartment; and (2) a nominating petition signed in 1941 by Ethel Rosenberg for Peter Cacchione, successful Communist candidate for New York City Council (50,000 New Yorkers signed this petition). These were the only government exhibits which were directly linked to the Rosenbergs. Yet, this is the "evidence" which U. S. Attorney Saypol had assured the jury

"... will prove to you, not only beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond any doubt, that . . . these defendants have committed the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country."

Because of the flimsiness of the government's case, the absence of any convincing proofs, documentary or circumstantial, the improbability of the three witnesses

on whom its case was based, the most of peculiarities surrounding the arrest and the build-up of charges against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it must be asked: Does the most serious crime which has landed them in the Death House at Sing Sing prison have to do with committing espionage—or with harboring radical ideas?

THE JURY NEVER KNEW THIS

THE most damning feature of the testimony of both Gold and Elizabeth Bentley—and, indeed, perhaps the most incriminating aspect of the government's entire case—was the introduction by them of a mysterious "Julius."

Gold testified that, in establishing contact with Greenglass in New Mexico, when he paid him \$500 after receiving information pertaining to atom bomb experiments going on at the secret Los Alamos Project, where Greenglass was stationed during the war, the code words he used were: "I come from Julius." Gold had in fact come from visiting Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs in Santa Fe.

Miss Bentley said that during 1942 and 1943 she received several telephone calls from a man whose voice she could not describe and whose identity she did not know, except that he was "someone who called himself Julius."

The government presented this evidence in the obvious expectation, which proved correct, that the jury would decide that this mysterious "Julius" was Julius Rosenberg.

But a startling fact, not introduced by the defense at the trial because it was not known to them, was contained in the New York Times of February 4, 1950. In reporting the arrest of the arch-conspirator of the "spy plot," Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, the Times made this statement a full year before the "Julius" evidence was presented by the government in asking death for Julius Rosenberg:

"Dr. Fuchs, who is charged in London with unlawfully disclosing atomic secrets, was known to his friends here as 'Julius.'"

"DAVEY'S IN TROUBLE"

UNTIL they found themselves under arrest in the summer of 1950, charged with atomic spying, the story of the life of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was probably very like that of thousands of young New York couples.

A few months after his graduation from C.C.N.Y. in 1939, Julius married Ethel Greenglass, a government secretary who had studied piano and voice. Ethel had a job as a clerk-typist with the Census Bureau in Washington and the couple went there to live for a short time. But Julius soon got a job as junior engineer with the U.S. Signal Corps in New York, and Ethel quit her Washington job to join him. They were very deeply in love.

After living with in-laws and in furnished rooms for a time, they found an apartment in Knickerbocker Village housing project in 1942. As soon as they were settled they had their first baby—a boy, now aged 8.

Julius lost track of his CCNY friends for the most part. He ran into two of them, Morton Sobell and Max Elitcher, at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., when he was assigned to the Bureau of Standards in 1940. In 1944, on a Signal Corps assignment, he visited Elitcher again but couldn't locate Sobell this time. In 1945 he lost his Signal Corps job on charges of Communist Party affiliation (which he denied, but to no

effect). He then went to Washington again to see his Congressman to try and get a clearance; he again visited the Elitchers, rode around Washington with them trying to locate the Congressman and some union people, then went home.

When Julius lost his Signal Corps job he landed one with Emerson Radio at \$77 a week, but overtime provided a hike in pay over the government job. He was laid off toward the end of 1945. Thereupon he and one of Ethel's brothers went into the surplus business with another fellow. When Ethel's other brother, David Greenglass, got out of the Army in 1946, they took him into the partnership and changed the name to the G. & R. Engineering Co. In '47 they reorganized the firm, took a \$15,000 investor, David Schein, and became the Pitt Machine Products Co. Inc.

David Greenglass, the "baby" of the family, was a special favorite of his sister, Ethel. David's wife, Ruth, was friendly with the Rosenbergs too. When the couples got together, they talked about the war among other things, Julius being a staunch advocate of a second front. When David went off to an army camp, Ethel wrote the family letters to him for their mother, who couldn't write English well.

DAVID IN TROUBLE: One day

in 1945, while David was stationed in New Mexico, Ruth called Julius and asked him to visit her where she was living with her sister. She whispered to Julius to get her sister to leave the room, then told him she was worried about David. He had some idea of stealing something from the Army and selling it, she said. Julius told her to advise David to steer clear of that sort of thing and to stay out of trouble. Julius thought at the time it was some sort of black-market business, and told Ethel about it when he got home.

When David came back from service the two men never discussed this affair. Julius didn't know whether Ruth had told David about telling him of it. By



DAVID GREENGLASS
Saving his own skin?

then, of course, Julius knew that David had been assigned to the atomic project in Los Alamos as a machinist, but did not connect the two circumstances. As partners in the business, the personal relations of David and Julius worsened with its declining fortunes. The upshot was that in 1949 David pulled out as a partner and Julius agreed to pay him \$1,000 after some other obligations of the firm had been met.

From then on they were scarcely on speaking terms; the \$1,000 went unpaid; David and Ruth kept trying to collect it, but Julius didn't have it. (Finally the Greenglasses instructed their lawyer to bring suit for the money.) Once David even aimed a "punch" at Julius. After that the couples avoided one another except at family gatherings.

But then, in the middle of May, 1950, David came to the Pitt Machine Shop and told Julius he had to talk to him privately. The two men went across the street to Hamilton Fish Park. There in a very excited and agitated condition, David asked Julius for \$2,000. Julius told David he didn't have that kind of money and had no way of getting it. He pointed out further that he owed David only \$1,000. David then asked Julius to try to get him a certificate for a small-pox vaccination and to find out the type of injections needed to enter Mexico. Julius wondered if David was in some kind of trouble, but David refused to discuss his reasons for needing the money or the certificate.

"HELP DAVEY": During the talk David had become very agitated and that night Julius told Ethel about the incident. Both of them recalled the conversation in 1945 with Ruth Greenglass about David having ideas of stealing some things from the Army. They both remembered also David having mentioned casually that in February, shortly after Dr. Klaus Fuchs was arrested on spying charges, he (David) had been questioned by FBI agents. The Rosenbergs suspected that David was in trouble of some sort, but they thought it probably had to do with stealing gasoline or perhaps uranium from Los Alamos.

Mainly because of Ethel's saying, "Julie, we ought to try to help Davey," Julius on his regular trip to the doctor's for hay-fever shots a few nights later asked his doctor if it was possible to give a certificate of having had shots to someone who never had them. The doctor said that would be impos-

sible, and a few days later Julius went to the Greenglasses' apartment and told David what the doctor said. David told Julius to forget it, that he would take care of it himself.

"YOU'LL BE SORRY": During the first week of June, David telephoned Julius at work to say he must talk to him again. On his way to work next morning, Julius stopped off at the Greenglass apartment and then the two men went outside and walked toward East River Drive. During their walk, David again said that he had to have \$2,000 in cash and this time he asked Julius to borrow it for him, either from relatives or the business.

Julius again told David it was impossible to get the money. David became angry and threatened:

"Well, Julie, I've just got to have that money and if you don't get me that money you are going to be sorry."

THIS IS YOUR FBI

ON MAY 22, 1950, Ruth Greenglass left a N.Y. hospital where six days previously she had given birth to her second child. She returned with the baby to her ex-GI husband, David, at their apartment at 286 Stanton Street on the city's lower East Side.

Next morning, May 23, the newspapers headlined a story that brought consternation to the new parents: An alleged Soviet spy

courier named Harry Gold had been arrested in Philadelphia by the FBI in connection with an alleged spy ring centering around Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, German-born British scientist, stationed at Los Alamos during World War II.

"AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE": Five years earlier, according to the trial testimony, on a Sunday morning the first week in June, 1945, this same Gold, whose pho-

tograph was now on front pages throughout the country, had visited the apartment of 20-year-old Ruth and 23-year-old Sgt. David Greenglass in Albuquerque, N.M. He produced a torn half of a Jello box matching one that they had in their possession. Gold had first visited Dr. Klaus ("Julius") Fuchs at Santa Fe. He introduced himself to the Greenglasses with the passwords: "I come from Julius," and asked for certain written information pertaining to a secret lens mold used in the manufacture of the atom bomb. David Greenglass produced the requested material, handed it over to Gold and received \$500.

In February, 1950—three months before the papers announced Gold's arrest, and a few days after Fuchs' arrest in London—FBI agents had come to the Greenglass apartment in New York to question David about his duties and activities at Los Alamos. Ruth was present. The FBI made no move to arrest Greenglass at that time.

Four months later, on June 15, Greenglass was home preparing formula for their new child. Their three-year-old child was there, too. Ruth Greenglass had badly burned herself a few days earlier and was in a hospital for treatment. There was a knock on the door. The young father answered. Four FBI agents walked in. They told him he was under arrest on charges of committing espionage for the Soviets during the war.

The FBI agents stayed in Greenglass' apartment for

5½ hours, until 7:30 that night. They questioned him and made a thorough search of the apartment. In going through a trunk of old letters and papers, one of the agents picked out a sheaf of mathematical notes, brought them over to Greenglass and said:

"What's this, some of your atom bomb secrets?"

"No," Greenglass replied. "That's just some of my brother-in-law's math notes from college."

This — according to the government testimony at the trial — is how Julius Rosenberg's name first came into the case.

THE HIDDEN \$4,000: David Greenglass was taken to FBI headquarters and questioned until the early hours of the next morning. Finally he was allowed to telephone another brother-in-law, Louis Abel, to whom he had previously given \$4,000 to hold for him. Greenglass asked Abel to retain O. John Rogge, one-time Asst. U. S. Attorney General under Tom Clark.

Later that morning, Abel went to the Rogge law firm and turned over the \$4,000. Rogge appeared at the arraignment that afternoon, protested his client's innocence and asked for lowered bail. In opposing Rogge's demands, U.S.

Attorney Irving Saypol demanded that Greenglass be held in \$100,000 bail and had him placed in solitary confinement.

That same day the FBI paid its first visit to Julius Rosenberg, whose college notes of 12 years earlier had been found in the Greenglass apartment. The FBI men said they wanted to talk to Julius about his brother-in-law, David Greenglass. Julius accompanied them to the Federal Bldg. in Foley Square, and for about three hours they asked him questions about David, pressing him for specific dates about David's visits to New York on furlough during the war.

Through them, Julius learned that David had been arrested the day before and had, they said, confessed to stealing atomic secrets for the Soviet Union. Then, after they had been asking him questions about David for three hours, one of the FBI men said, "Dave said you told him to supply information for Russia."

Rosenberg asked to be allowed to confront Greenglass to hear these "foolish accusations" from his own lips. The FBI agents ignored his request. Rosenberg then demanded and got permission to consult a lawyer. He telephoned his union's law firm. They asked whether he was under arrest. When Rosenberg said no, they told him to "put on your hat and walk out," which he did.

"SOMEBODY MORE IMPORTANT:" The same day, other FBI agents went to the hospital to question Ruth Greenglass. No

testimony on this interview was ever introduced. (The government put no FBI agents on the witness stand—an indication that they might have proven extremely valuable to defense questions dealing with the interrogations and "confessions" made by certain key witnesses.) But when Ruth Greenglass left the hospital two days later, she had an immediate consultation in her home with attorney Rogge. She said that her husband had had dealings with Gold, that it was she who had deposited the \$500, and that she had been present the previous February throughout an FBI interview with her husband. She said:

"I thought the FBI was leading to somebody other than my husband, that they wanted somebody much more important than he."



RUTH GREENGLASS
She chose freedom.

Rogge then "outlined the different courses that could be taken."

On July 6 in New Mexico, a federal grand jury handed down a four-count espionage indictment against David Greenglass. The charges against him, based on sworn information given to the grand jury by nine persons, including four FBI agents, were that "on about June 3, 1945, in Albuquerque" David Greenglass had:

- (1) Met and conferred with Harry Gold; (2) Received \$500 from Gold; (3) Prepared a sketch of a "high explosive lens mold"; (4) Prepared a statement concerning the Los Alamos project.

The grand jury charged that Greenglass had delivered these atomic secrets to Gold and to Anatoli Yakovlev "for transmission to the U.S.S.R." For conviction on any one of these overt acts David Greenglass faced the death penalty.

"THE GENERAL SITUATION": The day following the indictment the federal commissioner in New York ordered Greenglass' immediate removal to New Mexico; but Rogge asked for a week's delay. A week later, on July 13, Rogge secured another postponement. U.S. Attorney Saypol approved the delay. He explained:

"I do not feel it appropriate to state publicly the substance of discussions which have been going on, but I acquiesce in this application for adjournment."

In its account of these proceedings, the N.Y. Daily Mirror reported:

"The court appearance followed the latest of a series of conferences between Rogge and Saypol. Rogge said

he has been talking with both his chief and Saypol and would like to have "several more talks with my client here before removal proceedings are held." His talks with the accused spy, he said, have been about "the general situation."

SAYPOL CONFERS: In mid-July, Ruth Greenglass, after her first interrogation by the FBI on June 16 and her initial consultation with Rogge, met with Saypol, members of his staff, FBI agents and her husband for three days in a row. The conference had been arranged by Rogge. These conferences with Ruth Greenglass culminated with her signing a statement in which she implicated the Rosenbergs.

On July 17 the FBI placed Julius Rosenberg under arrest, with an announcement issued jointly from Washington by J. Edgar Hoover and J. Howard McGrath, charging him with having recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, into a Russian spy ring "early in 1945."

FREE ON A "HUNCH": Thus, in one month, what started with an FBI agent's chance question about Julius Rosenberg's college math notes had been shaped up to provide a political sensation. In police parlance the "atomic plot" involved was a "closed case" before Rosenberg was brought into it. All the accused participants had confessed. The chief one, Dr. Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, British-employed German scientist stationed at Los Alamos project during the war, was already serving time in England (and still works for the British government).

His motive, Fuchs said, was misdirected idealism. Three of his four alleged accomplices in America had no political idealism, only a cash motive; the fourth Harry Gold, was an anti-left-wing adventurer.

Thus the government was deprived of a political culprit in the plot; and the case was on the point of being quietly and unseasonably concluded when Julius Rosenberg was suddenly brought into it. For, in arresting Rosenberg, the government was able to stress the fact that in 1945 he was discharged from government em-

ploy on charges that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Ruth Greenglass' hunch—that the "government" was seeking "somebody much more important" than the Greenglasses—proved right.

Today, as the Rosenbergs sit in the Death House at Sing Sing prison, parted from their two children, their accuser, Ruth Greenglass, a self-labeled spy, is free with her two children. Her husband, David, saved from trial for his life in New Mexico, will be free in eight years, with good behavior.

"EVIDENCE" AND HOW IT GREW

GEN. SURGOYNE: "... The sooner he is hanged, the better."

AIDE: "We have arranged it for 12 o'clock. Nothing remains to be done except to try him."

—Shaw's "Devil's Disciple"

IN spite of the red-scare headlines resulting from the announcement of the Rosenbergs' arrest, the government still had to make a case against the Rosenbergs.

Scores of FBI agents were assigned to check on the friends, neighbors, business associates etc. of the young progressive couple. For Julius' college mates at CCNY there was a special going-over.

Among these were found two, both of whom were employed by the Reeves Instrument Co. in New York, who were made to measure

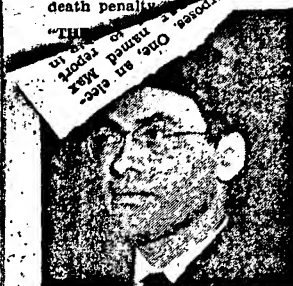
for FBI purposes. One, an electrical engineer named Max Elitcher, had failed to report Communist Party membership in applying for a government job, had eventually quit the job for fear this would be disclosed, and could still be prosecuted for perjury—meaning a possible five-year sentence and ruin. The other, who lived back-to-back with Elitcher in Queens, L.I., had recently (June 21, 1950) taken his family to Mexico for the summer. His name was Morton Sobell, and he was alleged to have once been a member of the Young Communist League.

The FBI first interviewed Elitcher on July 20, three days after Julius Rosenberg's sensationally publicized arrest. He was told they had information he was involved

in espionage. After several hours' questioning he asked to go home and consult his wife. The FBI went with him. Mrs. Elitcher was at home with her two children, a four-year-old and a new baby. Within 12 hours Elitcher had signed a statement implicating Julius Rosenberg. He then made a bee line for the law office of O. John Rogge who was already representing the Greenglasses.

The statement Elitcher signed for the FBI said that on two visits to his home in Washington during the war Rosenberg had asked him to spy for the U.S.S.R. but that he had never done so.

KIDNAPING PARTY: On Aug. 3 prosecutor Irving Saypol got a sealed warrant for the arrest of Sobell. It was served with five copies on any one of them were death David Greenglass. Invers-



MORTON SOBELL
Sentenced to 30 years on no
evidence

tions" with Julius Rosenberg over a two and a half year period, at six month intervals. On Aug. 16 ten armed men broke into the Sobell apartment in Mexico City, blackjacked him, dumped him in to one car of a five-car caravan and drove three days and nights until they reached the U.S. border. There, waiting FBI agents arrested Sobell and took him to New York where he was arraigned Aug. 25 and held in \$100,000 bail.

There was still no case against Sobell, except that the Sobells and the Rosenbergs had visited each other from time to time and Sobell had "fled" to Mexico. (There is no evidence that he was up to anything more incriminating than a vacation. The known facts: his home in Queens was not even a secret; he and his family had booked air passage, rented their Mexico City apartment, in their own names in an apparently normal way.)

FUEL FOR THE BONFIRE: But there, too, Sobell's classmate and neighbor Elitcher came in handy for the FBI. Although in his first two statements (July 20 and 21) Elitcher did not mention Sobell, he finally signed a third statement in October, according to his own testimony, which quoted Rosenberg as saying: "Sobell is also in this."

(Sobell was indicted on Oct. 10, stood trial with the Rosenbergs, was found guilty and sentenced to 30 years in prison. No overt acts were charged against him, his conviction depended solely on Elitcher's testimony. Sobell's at-

torneys called no witnesses nor did Sobell testify in his own defense, in the belief that the jury would reject the unsupported testimony of Elitcher in the face of no government allegations of overt acts. His case, like that of the Rosenbergs, has been appealed.)

Whether or not the government, in kidnaping and arresting Sobell, had any genuine expectation of convicting him, hauling him in helped add fuel to the "red-spy bonfire" being built up around the Rosenbergs.

MRS. ROSENBERG ARRESTED: Prior to Sobell's kidnaping and arrest, Ethel Rosenberg had been twice called before the federal grand jury. Questioned mainly about her and her husband's political beliefs, she refused answers on constitutional grounds and on Aug. 11, as she left the grand jury room, she too was placed under arrest.

On Aug. 17, the day before Sobell's arrest on the Mexican border, the first indictment in the case was handed down. It charged Ethel and Julius Rosenberg with having conspired to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. Indicted with them was Anatoli Yakovlev, departed Soviet consular official accused as recipient of the secrets. Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants were Harry Gold and David and Ruth Greenglass. Sobell was not mentioned.

The N. Y. Times noted: "This was the first time that the Government had brought Mrs. Greenglass into the case." U. S. At-

torney Irving Saypol said the grand jury had directed that she not be prosecuted. Thus it was indicated that she was cooperating in the investigation and might turn Government witness.

KNOW-HOW AT WORK: The Times noted that the indictment listed eleven "overt acts," among them charges that on Nov. 15, 1944, the Rosenbergs conferred with Ruth Greenglass and five days after gave her \$500 to go to New Mexico to visit her husband. Another charged Rosenberg with visiting Mrs. Greenglass in N. Y. on Dec. 10, 1944, and receiving information from her.

These notations in the Times story of the first indictments indicate how the government's case began to shape up through FBI know-how.

As a first example, the charge against Rosenberg on July 17 when he was arrested dated his alleged activities from "early in 1943." The Aug. 17 indictment charged "overt acts" dating back to Nov. 15, 1944, to cover new allegations by Ruth Greenglass.

A NEW OVERT ACT: On Oct. 10, a new indictment was returned, naming David Greenglass as a defendant in N. Y. (he had already been indicted in New Mexico back in July) and also Sobell in addition to the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev.

On Oct. 19 Greenglass pleaded guilty to the N. Y. indictment and his attorney, O. John Rogge, volunteered the following for him:

"My client is not absolutely precise about every date mentioned in the indictment, but he is ready to give his statement of what transpired, as

he recalls the events." The third and final indictment was returned on Jan. 31, 1951, a few days before the trial was scheduled to get under way. This indictment (as noted again in the Times)

... extends the conspiracy to June 8, 1944. ... One overt act has been added. ... It charges Rosenberg with visiting 247 Delaware Ave., Washington (Eltcher's apartment), on June 4, 1944.

HOW IT GREW: This chronology, when co-related with U.S. Atty. Saypol's statements and with the testimony given in the courtroom, makes it apparent that:

- On July 17, Julius Rosenberg's arrest was warranted on no other basis than oral allegations about him made to the federal authorities by his in-laws, Ruth and David Greenglass.

- The arrest of Ethel Rosenberg on Aug. 11, and the indictment of Ethel and Julius on Aug. 17, were based entirely on the same oral unsupported allegations.

- The kidnaping and arrest of

Morton Sobell on Aug. 18 were warranted by nothing except his suspected political beliefs and his being "over the border" when the FBI sought him out—as they did every one of Rosenberg's CNY classmates and acquaintances.

- Sobell's indictment on Oct. 10 was based on his involvement by Max Elitcher, Sobell's former college room-mate and next-door neighbor, under threat of prosecution for perjury.

- The final indictment, on Jan. 31, 1951, contains the first indication of any incriminating allegations given to federal authorities about Julius Rosenberg by Elitcher.

JUSTICE: Thus the case against the Rosenbergs, which brought death sentences for them, was built entirely by the Greenglasses—both self-labeled spies—and by Elitcher, whose testimony saved him from a 5-year perjury rap and professional ruin.

THE ROSENBERGS TAKE THE STAND

ON Mar. 21, 1951, eight months after he was arrested on charges of spying for the U.S.S.R., Julius Rosenberg took the witness stand. During the eight months the American public had been bombarded with a well-nigh ceaseless propaganda barrage designed to convince them of the certain guilt of the 33-year-old Rosenberg and his 35-year-old wife, Ethel.

The Greenglasses' portrayal had Rosenberg being furnished by the Russians with unlimited financial resources to recruit other spies; to establish contacts with scientists in government agencies and key defense plants; to spend \$50-75 every night for entertaining; to subsidize the college education of likely espionage prospects; and to furnish his confederates with large sums of money to flee this

country and find eventual haven "behind the Iron Curtain."

As a token of their appreciation for his service, "the Russians," according to the Greenglasses, had given Rosenberg a citation which entitled him to special privileges; watches for himself and his wife; and a console table containing a hidden compartment for microfilming secret documents.

Notwithstanding the intrigue, mystery, excitement, drama and real-life whodunit qualities of the government's portrayal of Rosenberg, there was just one factor missing: not a shred of it could be supported by even a scintilla of evidence. Nor was any evidence offered even to try to support it.

If these headline-seeking allegations about Julius Rosenberg were indeed factual, it would seem that the government surely could have produced some evidence or testimony that:

- He was known to other members of the A-bomb spy ring.

- He had "important contacts" in defense plants and government agencies.

- He was a big spender in night clubs and restaurants.

- He consorted with Russian nationals.

- He had subsidized students' college education.

THE "RUSSIAN" TABLE: The government's avoidance of any attempt to prove its headline allegations was almost too crude. The console table, which ostensibly contained a secret compartment, was not even produced in court

(although an apparently normal table was impounded by the government when the Rosenbergs were arrested); instead, a photograph of a table was introduced in evidence that was "like" the one allegedly supplied "by the Russians." (The Rosenbergs said they bought theirs at a Macy's sale for \$21.)

Significantly, none of these headline allegations was included in the indictment on which the Rosenbergs were brought to trial.

The 12 "overt acts" charge that, as part of a conspiracy to transmit A-bomb and other secret information to the U.S.S.R.:

(1) In June, 1944, Julius visited the home of a classmate, Max Elitcher, in Washington, D. C.

(2) On Nov. 15, 1944, Julius and Ethel "conferred with" Ruth Greenglass.

(3) On Nov. 20, 1944, Julius gave Ruth Greenglass a sum of money (J. Edgar Hoover's announcement said it was \$500; in court it became \$150.)

(4) On Nov. 20, 1944, Ruth Greenglass boarded a train for New Mexico.

(5) On Dec. 10, 1944, Julius visited the Greenglass apartment at 108 Stanton St., N. Y. C.

(6) On Dec. 10, 1944, Julius received from Ruth Greenglass a piece of paper containing written information.

(7) On Jan. 5, 1945, Julius and Ethel "conferred with" the Greenglasses.

(8) On Jan. 5, 1945, Julius gave Ruth Greenglass a torn half of a jello box.

(9) On Jan. 10, 1945, Julius introduced David Greenglass to a man on First Avenue, N. Y. C.

(10) On Jan. 12, 1945, Julius "conferred with" David Greenglass.

(11) On Jan. 12, 1945, Julius received from David Greenglass a paper containing sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos project.

(12) On Jan. 14, 1945, David Green-

glass boarded a train for New Mexico.

Of these 12 "overt acts," Rosenberg, when he took the stand, denied four as outright falsehoods. He said he never gave Ruth Greenglass any sum of money, and never received any written information from her or any sketches from David Greenglass. He denied giving Ruth a torn half of a Jello box or introducing David to "a man" on First Ave. This man, according to Greenglass' testimony, was "a Russian," whose name, dress and description Greenglass was unable to recall when pressed to do so by Rosenberg's attorney, Emanuel Bloch.

Rosenberg did not challenge the other "overt acts" listed in the indictment; he did, however, challenge and deny on oath the import of these acts as alleged by the uncorroborated testimony of witnesses whose accusations against the Rosenbergs saved their own hides.

CASUAL CLASSMATES: The meeting in Elitcher's home in Washington in June, 1944, the only testimony purporting to corroborate the Greenglass' portrayal of Rosenberg as a master spy who toured the country recruiting espionage prospects, defies credulity as it was described by Elitcher.

Here is how "master-spy" Julius Rosenberg proceeded to "recruit" his former classmate into his espionage net; according to Elitcher's sworn testimony:

"He came over after supper and my wife was there and we had a casual conversation. After that he asked if



MAX ELITCHER

The FBI put a squeeze on him

my wife would leave the room, that he wanted to speak to me in private. She did and then he said to me, he talked to me first about the job that the Soviet Union was doing in the war effort and how at present a good deal of military information was being denied them by some interests in the U.S., and because of that, their effort was being impeded."

Then, according to Elitcher, Rosenberg asked him whether, in his job with the Navy's Ordnance Bureau, he had access to secret information and whether he would turn it over. (Elitcher said he neither accepted nor rejected the offer; but under cross-examination he admitted that he never turned over to Rosenberg any material, secret, classified, confidential or otherwise.)

Rosenberg's account of this meeting is considerably different. He said that when he was in Washington in 1940, "while his

wife was working in the government's census bureau, he bumped into two former classmates, Morton Sobell and Max Elitcher, at a swimming pool." (Elitcher hadn't recalled this encounter.) Four years later, Rosenberg testified, he was sent to Washington on a Signal Corps assignment. After being in the city for three days, he became lonely and attempted to look up Sobell and Elitcher. He said Sobell's name was not listed in the Washington telephone directory, but Elitcher's was.

Rosenberg testified that, after he had been at the Elitchers' home for a short time, Mrs. Elitcher did leave the room. But, instead of being sent out by him so that he could make spy overtures to her husband (as Elitcher claimed), she left the two men alone for a mission as prosaic as washing the supper dishes. He saw Elitcher a year and a half later in Washington, and a third time in New York in 1946. He denied categorically any "spy" talk with Elitcher on any of these occasions; their encounters were no more than get-togethers of old classmates.

However, Rosenberg agreed readily that he had talked about the war effort, about the opening of the second front, about the Soviet Union's military and economic gains, and his freely-expressed view that the Russians had

"... contributed a major share in destroying the Hitler beast who killed six million of my co-religionists, and I feel emotional about that thing."

The three meetings with the Greenglasses that are listed among

the "overt acts" as sinister implementations of a spy plot did indeed take place, Rosenberg testified. But, instead of the intriguing conversations that the Greenglasses ascribed to the meetings, Rosenberg said that one of them was at a family gathering when David first returned to New York on an army furlough; another occurred at his mother-in-law's, when he saw and talked to Ruth Greenglass after her return from a five-day visit to her husband in Nov. 1944; and the third was at the Rosenbergs' apartment, where the Greenglasses had been invited to dinner (similar invitations had been extended to David and Ruth by all the relatives who attended the family dinner welcoming the army sergeant home for furlough).

At these meetings, Rosenberg testified, he discussed nothing more sinister than their children, work, the progress of the war, and politics, in which Rosenberg voiced the opinion that the Soviet Union was still bearing the "heaviest load" of repelling the German Army, and that a second front should have been opened sooner.

What gives the clearest hint that the Rosenbergs are victims of a political frame-up is that the 12 "overt acts" listed in the indictment all occur during the six-month period preceding Julius' dismissal from his Signal Corps job on charges that he was a Communist Party member—a period during which he surely must have been under investigation.

Ethel Rosenberg, when she followed her husband on the stand, also denied categorically the Greenglasses' accusations purporting to link her to the espionage plot as Julius' assistant and moral supporter. The Greenglasses accused Ethel of typing up A-bomb notes which allegedly were given to Julius by David; writing letters to the Greenglasses when they were living in Albuquerque, N.M. (and allegedly giving them instructions for meeting a courier); and being present at several of the meetings which the Rosenbergs insisted were family or social gatherings. No letters, notes or any other corroboration of these accusations were produced.

Ethel Rosenberg testified that she did own a portable typewriter; that she earned her living as a typist before her marriage; that she corresponded with the Greenglasses for her mother, "who doesn't write English very well"; that she did some volunteer typing for the ladies auxiliary of her husband's union, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO, and, during the war, for the Office of Civilian Defense. Apart from these typing activities, she admitted to typing nothing more "incriminating" than her husband's denial of the government's allegations in severing his employment on the charge he was a Communist.

"A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TRIAL"?

WHEN TESTIMONY had been completed in the trial last March, and just before the summation and the judge's charge, attorney Alexander Bloch addressed Judge Irving Kaufman with the following motion:

"I move for a mistrial upon the ground that the frequent questioning by the Court . . . of witnesses, especially the defendants, had a tendency of unduly influencing the jury to the prejudice of the defendants and depriving them of their constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial."

Judge Kaufman indignantly brushed the motion aside and challenged the defense's sincerity in making it.

A selection of examples of what

the defense motion referred to follow. The reader should judge them while remembering that the case against the Rosenbergs as presented in the "overt acts" was clearly not sufficient to win a conviction unless the couple could be indelibly smeared before the jury as Communists and "Russia Firsters."

THE FACT THAT WASN'T: When the Government called its first witness, Max Elitcher, Judge Kaufman interrupted the prosecutor's direct examination of the witness to address the jury as follows:

"I want you to understand, right at the outset that **THE FACT THAT THEY [the defendants] WERE MEM-**

BERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (emphasis ours) does not establish the elements necessary to prove them guilty of the crime charged in this indictment, which is conspiracy to commit espionage. However I am admitting this testimony on the theory of motive, but the Government will have to establish that there is some connection between Communism and committing the offense charged in the indictment."

There had been no evidence up to this point that the Rosenbergs were Communists, yet the judge referred to this as a "fact." The only "fact" then in existence bearing on this point was Julius Rosenberg's denial of Communist affiliations in seeking to regain his Signal Corps job in 1945.

Thus Judge Kaufman, in the apparent act of counseling the jury on how to judge the evidence, committed the first act of implanting the defendants' "Communism" in the jury's minds.

ON THE HONOR OF BENTLEY: Later, when the Government brought Elizabeth Bentley to the stand to offer her now-familiar testimony that all Communists are spies for Moscow, the judge pointed out to the jury that this testimony was what he had referred to in his foregoing statement about the connection between Communism and espionage.

THE COURT: "I assume that this is the causal connection that we have been talking about between membership in the party and intending to give an advantage to a foreign government, to wit, the U.S.S.R. as charged in the indictment."

The judge then explained the import of Bentley's testimony to the jury, in a way which amount-

ed to little more than his earlier comment spelled backwards:

THE COURT: "The purpose for which this testimony was taken . . . is to show a link, as the Government contends, exists between aiding Russia . . . and being members of the Communist Party."

When it became the defense's turn, Judge Kaufman was openly antagonistic. At the beginning of his cross examination of the government's first witness, Atty. E. H. Bloch sought to question Elitcher about the circumstances that he, a government witness, was represented by the same lawyer, O. John Rogge, as two defendants in the indictment, David and Ruth Greenglass. Prosecutor Irving Saypol objected.

SAYPOL: "Will your honor let me state on the record my objections? I think the cross-examination is taking a turn which is wholly unfair to the prosecution. First there is an implication that the U.S. Government recommends lawyers and witnesses to defendants."

THE COURT (sustaining the objection): "Well, you had better be prepared, Mr. Saypol, for many, many more implications by the defense in this trial."

A basic defense contention was that the Greenglasses, to save their own necks, had implicated the Rosenbergs under FBI urging because of animosities which had grown up between the couples in 1949-50 over business differences. Greenglass admitted the differences but insisted he and Rosenberg had remained "good friends."

Q. (by E. H. Bloch): "Did you ever come to blows with Julius?"

A. (by David Greenglass): "No, I didn't."

Q: "Do you remember an incident when you were sitting in the corner, candy store at Houston St. and 4th St."

...was your brother Bernie had to separate the both of you?"
 A: "It slipped my mind."
 THE COURT: "Subsequent to that, had you patched things up?"
 A: "Certainly. We were very friendly after that."

The Greenglasses' testimony, in an effort to connect family gatherings with the Rosenbergs to the alleged spy plot, freely tossed off names of guests etc. as persons connected with Julius in espionage activity. (None of these persons was called as a witness or named in any indictment.) One such person, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, was allegedly first pointed out to Greenglass by Rosenberg as a person who would contact him in New Mexico for information. Later they met socially, but Greenglass could testify to no discussion of espionage matters. Rosenberg testified that the woman and her husband had been merely dinner guests at a homecoming for David Greenglass. Attorney Bloch questioned Rosen-

berg about the dinner party.

Q: "Did you ever have any discussion with Ann Sidorovich or her husband at any time with respect to getting any information relating to the national defense of this country?"

A: "I did not."
 THE COURT: "Did you ever discuss with Ann Sidorovich the respective preferences of economic systems between Russia and the U.S.?"

Rosenberg replied that "in my normal social intercourse with my friends we discussed matters like that." Atty. Bloch, to offset the implications of the judge's interruption, elicited from Rosenberg the statement that he would fight for this country in a war with any other country. Again Kaufman interrupted:

THE COURT: "Do you approve the communistic system of Russia over the capitalistic system of this country?"

DEATH FOR TYPISTS: The following prejudicial court tactics occurred at one of the most important junctures of the trial,



FBI CHIEF HOOVER AND ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRATH
They laid down the conditioning barrage

over the allegation that Ethel Rosenberg typed atomic information received by Julius from Greenglass.

Q: "Did your wife ever type up at your request any matter as a result of your having received any of that 15-page descriptive matter?"

A: "She did not type any such thing."

THE COURT: "Is your wife a typist?"

A: "Yes, she is."

THE COURT: "Do you have a typewriter at home?"

A: "That is right."

THE COURT: "Proceed."

Q: "Did you ever take any material that was ever transmitted to you by Dave or Ruth Greenglass and turn it over to the Russians or anybody else?"

A: "No, I did not."

THE COURT: "Did you know any Russians at that time?"

SHE SERVED JELLO: Ethel Rosenberg's examination was briefer and less involved than her husband's. But Judge Kaufman played no favorites:

Q: "Did you ever hear of any such thing as a Jello box being cut in two in order to be a means of identification of any emissary or agent to be sent by your husband out West in order to get information from the Los Alamos Project?"

A: "Outside of this courtroom, I never heard of any such thing."

THE COURT: "Incidentally, did you have any Jello boxes in your apartment?"

Baypol's badgering was hardly less tendentious than His Honor's. Thus, in cross-examining Julius Rosenberg:

Q: "Did you ever make any contribution to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee?"

A: "Yes, I believe I did."

BAYPOL (turning to the jurors): "That is known to be an organization deemed subversive by the At-

torney General."

To the host of questions tossed at him by the prosecutor in cross-examination about his political affiliations, Rosenberg refused to answer, claiming privilege under the 5th Amendment. This is what happened when attorney Bloch objected to this entire line of questioning:

BLOCH: "... This type of question goes to collateral matter. The charge here is espionage."

THE COURT: "... I wouldn't entertain this if I believed it was collateral. ... I believe that in view of the foundation which the Government has laid that it is relevant."

For Ethel Rosenberg, whose cross-examination by the prosecutor consisted almost entirely in attacking her exercise of privilege in refusing to answer questions before the grand jury before she was indicted, here is one of the questions which enabled Baypol and Judge Kaufman to send this mother of two small children to the Sing Sing death house:

Q: "A little while ago you said you did everything to help Dave, do you remember that?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "Did you help him join the Communist Party?"

DEATH HOUSE BANTER: Finally, when the prosecution produced a "surprise" witness under the guise of rebuttal—a photographer who testified that he had taken "passport photos" of the Rosenberg family (although he could produce no negatives of the pictures nor a record of the transaction)—attorney Bloch asked the witness:

Q: "Now there are some Saturdays

when you do a rather rushing business?"

A: "Not a rushing business."

A: "Well, a good business?"
SAYPOL: "Did you say a Russian business or a rushing business?"

Judge Kaufman playfully admonished the U.S. Attorney not to try to be a Milton Berle and the jury chuckled respectfully. There-

after, their sport exhausted, both judge and prosecutor sought spiritual guidance 'as they took pains to inform newsmen, who, with no exception, highlighted this in their accounts of the trial) and returned to Foley Square to send the objects of their banter to the Death House.

TOO CRUEL, TOO HORRIBLE

In sentencing Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death in the electric chair on charges of entering into an atomic espionage conspiracy in 1944-45, Judge Irving Kaufman told the convicted defendants:

"Your crime is worse than murder. Plain, deliberate, contemplated murder is dwarfed in magnitude by comparison with the crime you have committed."

"... I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans, and who knows but that millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country. No one can say that we do not live in a constant state of tension. We have evidence of your treachery all around us every day—for the civilian defense activities throughout the nation are aimed at preparing us for an atom bomb attack."

"... In the light of the circumstances, I feel that I must pass such sentence upon the principals in this diabolical conspiracy to destroy a

God-fearing nation, which will demonstrate with quality that this nation's security must remain inviolate."

This was the rationalization for imposition by a civil court—for the first time in this country's history, either in peace or war—of the death sentence on a charge of espionage.

REFLECTING HYSTERIA: Calling the sentence "unjust," The Sentinel, American-Jewish national magazine in Chicago, said Kaufman "was carried away to an extent by the hysteria which has overtaken our country." The Jewish Daily Forward, which accepted without challenge the judge's statements as to the Rosenbergs' guilt, nevertheless found the sentence "too horrible" and "too cruel." It probably spoke for the whole Jewish community of America when it added that "every Jew feels the same way"; but it is now apparent that a far vaster segment of America finds the sentence too cruel and horrible.

But even assuming that the Rosenbergs did participate in such a plot, the judge's statement justifying the death sentence falls apart factually when viewed against the historical facts; and the sentence itself becomes not only cruel and horrible but ridiculous and illegal to boot.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS: Of the 12 "overt acts" charged against the Rosenbergs, the first occurred in June, 1944; the last in Jan. 1945. The savagery of the sentence, if it may in any conceivable way be justified, can be understood only in terms of the political climate six years after the commission of the "crime." Death for the crime the Rosenbergs allegedly committed is unthinkable had they been brought to trial at the time it allegedly was committed, when the U.S.S.R. was a war ally. But even for siding an enemy in World War II, no individual was sentenced to death.

In the wartime spy case known as U.S. vs. Molzahn, four men who gave vital aircraft secrets to Germany in the fall of 1941 were let off with 5- to 15-year sentences. "Axis Sally" and "Tokyo Rose"—against each of whom was presented a mountain of evidence showing they had actively worked for an enemy in wartime, and against each of whom was absolutely proven treason, the greatest crime chargeable against a citizen in relation to his own government—were each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. (With time off for good behavior, both will

be free before the Rosenbergs' appeals can be exhausted.)

Even in those cases where others had been convicted as alleged spies for the Soviet Union, the maximum penalty (only one case) meted out by U.S., British and Canadian courts has been 30 years, the minimum sentence six months.

JUDGE vs. COMMISSION: Further grounds for questioning the imposition of the death sentences were forthcoming from government itself—the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy. Its 222-page report published last April, after the Rosenbergs had been sentenced to death, demolishes every point made by the prosecutor and the judge in regard to the death penalty.



DR. KLAUS EMIL JULIUS FUCHS
The real Julius?

The "commission's" report, entitled "Soviet Atomic Espionage," states its objective as "assessing the atomic-espionage damage inflicted upon the U.S." It cites four spies who, it says, did the most damage to U.S. defenses in this order: Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Dr. Allan Nunn May, Dr. Bruno Pontecorvo and David Greenglass.

WERE SPIES NECESSARY? These four together, according to the report, "have advanced the Soviet atomic program by 18 months." Qualifying that judgment the report adds:

"This is not to imply that Russia could never have broken the American atomic monopoly through her own unaided efforts."

Fuchs, the alleged master spy, the report claims, "may have set ahead the Soviet project by one year." Of David Greenglass, the report says:

"The bomb sketches and explanations that Greenglass—as a virtual layman—could prepare must have counted for little compared with the authoritative scientific commentary upon atomic weapons that Fuchs transmitted. . . . Everything considered, Greenglass appears to have been the least effective of the four spies."

The Rosenbergs are mentioned only once, by way of recording their conviction.

Yet even taking the prosecution's unproven charges as valid, the Rosenbergs could have done no more than transmit the sketches of this "least effective" spy, which "must have counted for little."

WHAT A SPY NEEDS: Judge Kaufman, in justifying the un-

precedented death sentence, called Julius Rosenberg "the prime mover in this conspiracy"; Ethel "his full fledged partner"; both of them the "principals in this diabolical conspiracy."

The committee's report cites a letter written by atomic scientist Karl Cohen of the H. K. Ferguson Co. to committee chairman Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) describing the attributes of an efficient spy:

"Knowledge of the general scope of the work, access to detailed information, and an appreciation of its significance."

The Rosenbergs, clearly had no knowledge and no access to detailed information on atomic energy, and no training whatever that would have enabled either of them to appreciate its significance.

WAS THERE A SECRET? Moreover there is one basically significant aspect of the sentence of death imposed on the Rosenbergs. It deals with the kind of information supposedly given to the U.S.S.R., if their guilt be assumed.

In cases involving espionage the burden is on the prosecution, as our courts have held, to prove that information transmitted is "secret." When information already "has been made public property," there is no offense in transmitting it to a foreign power.

In a speech last January before the New York City Bar Assn., Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, foremost U.S. authority on atomic weapons—as reported in the N.Y. Times—declared that there were no "unpublished" secrets concerning atomic



IRVING SAYPOL

The experts dissented

weapons, and no "secret laws of nature" available to only a few."

WHERE WERE THE EXPERTS? Referring to testimony given by David Greenglass pertaining to the A-bomb sketches and notes he allegedly gave to the Rosenbergs for the U.S.S.R., Time magazine explained:

"The spies on trial could not be convicted without proof that they had given real and vital secrets to the Russians."

Greenglass drew a sketch in court and gave a long oral description of the information he allegedly gave—Rosenberg. Although the burden was on the government to prove the accuracy of the Greenglass sketch and description, a liaison man with the Atomic Energy Comm. was the only person produced by the government to testify that they to any "substantial degree" reflected the actual construction of the bomb.

This point of view found no acceptance from any informed quarter. Time commented, that "some of his [Greenglass'] testimony made little scientific sense," and that Greenglass' bomb was not "up to date, complete or accurate," after pointing out "the general principle of an atom bomb has been no secret."

"ILLOGICAL, UNWORKABLE": To the science editor of Life, "Greenglass' implosion bomb appears illogical, if not downright unworkable." Scientific American also refused to take seriously the contraption solemnly introduced by the prosecution through Greenglass. This authoritative publication's lengthy article on the Greenglass bomb began:

"History's most elaborately guarded secret—how to make an atomic bomb—was casually let out of the bag in a courtroom last month. Or was it?"

The Scientific American article contained this biting—and highly revealing—comment:

"What the newspapers failed to note was that without quantitative data and other necessary—accompanying information the Greenglass bomb was not much of a secret."

Thus the sketch which the Rosenbergs were accused of sending to the U.S.S.R. was not only "illogical" and "unworkable" but it was "not much of a secret" according to the best authorities to judge the evidence in the case.

UNHEEDED WARNINGS: The contention of "secrecy" concerning atomic information has been the most assiduously-planted propaganda of the cold war. It runs directly counter to the testimony

In 1945 of scientists most closely associated with atomic development, such as Harold C. Urey, Oppenheimer, Huxley in England and others who pleaded with the public and the Allied governments to understand that there existed no basic atomic secrets. They warned then that atom bombs could be built by any nation, that the only protection against atomic war was international outlawing of atomic weapons and destruction of stockpiles.

Authoritative scientific publications also have repeated this same point of view. An editorial in the September, 1949 issue of *Atomica*, a monthly periodical dedicated to the presentation of scientific facts about all phases of atomic energy, offers one typical statement of the many hundreds that could be quoted. The editorial, prompted by President Truman's announcement in 1949 that the Soviets had exploded an atom bomb, declared:

"It should not be startling since it is only what every reputable scientist, knowing the principles of nuclear physics, has been predicting ever since we dropped the atomic bomb on Japan four years ago. SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF URANIUM FISSION IN 1938 THERE HAS BEEN NO BASIC SECRET REGARDING AN ATOMIC BOMB. True, it was not until July 16, 1945, when the first experimental atomic bomb explosion took place at Alamogordo, that American scientists actually knew that an atomic bomb would work. ONLY DURING THE 21 DAYS BETWEEN THAT DATE AND AUGUST 6, 1945, WHEN THE ATOMIC BOMB WAS DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA, DID WE POSSESS THE SECRET OF THE ATOMIC BOMB. SECRET WAS SIMPLY THAT

"WE KNEW THE BOMB WOULD WORK." Scientists of other nations did not know it." (oops added)

VERDICT BY PASSION: Before the Rosenberg trial the government told the public it would produce as witnesses such top nuclear physicists as Oppenheimer and Urey, and wartime A-bomb project chief, Lieut. Gen. Leslie Groves. None of them came to testify. Was it because they might have admitted that no "atomic secret" ever existed at all?

Information possessed by the Atomic Energy Commission would seemingly bear this out. Last December, in the opening paragraph of a news story datelined Washington, D.C., the *International News Service* reported:

"The Atomic Energy Commission Friday barred secret documentary proof that Russia has known the scientific secrets of atom bomb manufacture since 1940, the year the United States began attempts to develop the missile."

Outside of lynch law there is probably no more appalling example in American memory of



JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN

"Did Divine Guidance say 'Death'?"

yielding to hysteria in the face of judicial tradition and historical and scientific fact, than Judge Kaufman's death sentence on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for

"putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb" and "assisting the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans."

UNFLINCHING IN FACE OF DEATH

(April 17, 1951)

My very dear, dearest husband: I don't know when I've had such a time bringing myself to write you. My brain seems to have slowed to all but a complete halt under the weight of the myriad impressions that have been stamping themselves upon it minute upon minute, hour upon hour, since my removal here. I feel a sharp need to share all that burdens my mind and heart and so bring to naught, make invalid the bitter physical reality of our separation. . . .

The bars of my large, comfortable cell hold several books, the lovely, colorful cards (including your exquisite birthday greeting to me) that I accumulated at the House of Detention the top ledge of my writing table to pleasure the eyes and brighten the spirit. The children's snapshots are taped onto a "picture frame" made of cardboard, and smile sweetly upon me whenever I so desire, and within me somewhere, I shall find that "courage, confidence and perspective" I shall need to see me through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams I may not utter, of frenzied longing I must deny! Julie, dearest, how I wait upon the journey's end and our triumphant return to that precious life from which the foul monsters of our time have sought to drag us!

Ethel

(April 18, 1951)

Dearest Ethel: I received your wonderful letter this afternoon. . . . If our lawyers do not succeed in

bringing you back to the Women's Detention Home I will move heaven and earth to be sent to Sing Sing, to be near you and to be able to see you whenever it is possible.

I beg you not to try to away me from this decision as this is what I must do. Your single document is indelible proof that not only are you a tremendous person, but you have the courage, confidence and enlightened perspective to come through all this hell and then some. My wife, I stand humble beside you, proud of you and inspired by such a woman! . . .

In a couple of days the Passover holidays of our people's search for freedom will be here. This cultural heritage has added meaning to us who are locked away from each other and our loved ones by this modern Pharaoh. It has such meaning to us and our children. Yes, we are missing a lot but this, too, shall pass and we will have cause for greater celebration.

Always your very own,

Julius

(Ethel to Atty. Emanuel Bloch)

"Now I have a special request to make of you. Please, when you see the Warden next, won't you please with him to allow me to have Michael's plant outside the cell where I can see it but not touch it? At the very least, couldn't I see it just once so that I can truthfully tell Michael what it looks like. . . . My God, what harm can there possibly be, what crime committed if I am allowed this one token of love from my darling children whom I have not seen for close to a year now! . . .

(Julius to Ethel—May 9)

Ethel, I was terribly shocked to read that Willie McGee was executed. My heart is sad, my eyes are filled with tears. I must yell SHAME AMERICA! Shame on those who perpetrated this heinous act! Greater shame on those who did not lift their voices and hands to stop the Mississippi executioner. It seems to me that the federal courts have adopted the abominable medieval practice of the Southern Bourbons, legal lynching of Negroes—and are now attempting, as in our case, to apply this to political prisoners. Mark my words, dearest, the harsh sentence passed on us is part of the atomic hysteria designed to brutalize the minds of the people in order to make it easier for them to accept as a commonplace thing long prison terms and even death sentences for political prisoners.

In mid-May, Julius was also sent to the Death House and wrote this letter to Ethel after their first visit there.

... I miss you so much, and I am so concerned for your welfare and peace of mind. All during the lawyer consultation I couldn't take my eyes off you nor could I get myself to express the tender and deep love I feel for you, my precious.

I'm sure you will make it, darling. With decency and justice we'll be delivered from this darkness to beautiful life and freedom. Goodnight, my wife.

(From Ethel to Julius' sister)

... Oh, how indescribably bitter it is to be separated from one's children. Can the heart-ache ever really be measured? I am a vessel filled to overflowing with so much sorrow, so much pain. It seems as though I shall never be quite free of these feelings again. Yet must I curb my longing and bid myself be patient yet a while more. The thoughts of my sweet husband ever comfort and sustain me; I simply must not give up and waiting.

(Ethel to Atty. Bloch)

I'd like to drop your dad (cousin) Alexander Bloch—Ed. a few lines but since I don't know if it would be permissible, I'd better just send my love through you. How is my adopted "Pop" anyway? Tell him his adopted "daughter" is as rebellious as ever; let him just come and see, me and I'll give him a sample of the old lung power! Gosh, how I used to hawl him out during our consultations and how he'd plead with you to make me "stop yelling" at him! How far away it all seems; I can see him this minute, after the verdict, sitting there heart-broken, overcome, sick to the soul of him at all the rotten hypocrisy of the impartial judge and the impartial jury. His old eyes have beheld so many silly things, I'm hoping it's in the cards for him to behold our eventual victory!

The Rosenbergs' children, Michael, 8 and Robbie, 4, were placed in a shelter home following their parents' arrest. They were removed a year later after arrangements were made for them to live with Julius' mother. Here is Julius' first letter to them at their new home.

My Dearest Darling Boy Michael: We, your parents, still can't come home as our appeal to the higher courts has not as yet been heard. Be patient, honey, as everything will turn out all right and we'll come home too, when all this is over. I see your mummy regularly and we talk about you two fellows. We look at your pictures and hug and kiss you with all our hearts. You are very dear and precious to us and I send you all my love. We'd like to hear from you as to all the things you do, see and hear.

I'm sure everything will work out all right because we are all working together from the start and we are doing a wonderful thing, for all of us. We are well and glad to hear such good news about you. We will be home, you can bet on that.

Your own Daddy Julius

CONCLUSION

They were convicted by the atmosphere and not by the evidence.
—Felix Frankfurter, in *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti*.

A FAIR-MINDED people can suffer their government to take the lives of citizens only on the most direct and incontrovertible evidence. The whole world now knows that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were innocent of the crime for which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts put them to death in 1927, that they were framed on a holdup and murder charge because of their radical activities in the postwar hysteria of World War I.

The facts of the arrest, trial, conviction and sentencing of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg indicate that, at the very least, there is grave doubt of their complicity in any alleged atom-spy conspiracy whatsoever; and at the very worst, that they too, have been convicted on trumped-up evidence—not so much to silence their own, two small voices of political protest but rather to implant in the public mind with savage emphasis the belief that all holders of radical views are a menace to the nation, and to silence through mortal fear, all who may dare to hold views at variance with those of the administration of our country.

It was precisely for such a purpose as this that Herman Goerling caused the Reichstag to be set afire in Nazi Germany in 1933, blaming it on the Communists. Of this now well-exposed plot, the noted British lawyer D. N. Pritt wrote:

Far more important for the German government than that the guilty incendiary should expiate his crime was the securing of a legal pronouncement in favor of the alleged complicity of their most feared and hated political opponents, the Communist Party of Germany.

The terror, the persecution and attempted political and economic annihilation of the Jews, the working class movement, and the progressive thinkers of Germany, thus received some shadow of apparent legal justification.

The Hearst press, gleeful over the death sentences meted out to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, did not miss the implications of the case for progressive thinkers of America. "The importance of the trial cannot be minimized," said the N. Y. Journal-American. "Its findings disclosed in shuddering detail the Red cancer in the American body politic—a cancer which the Government is now forced to obliterate in self-defense.

"The sentences . . . indicate the scalpel which prosecutors henceforth can be expected to use in that operation."

Thinking Americans may not in good conscience permit the conviction of these two young American parents to stand without challenge. We must not countenance a Sacco-Vanzetti Case in our time, while we have voice and courage and means and still an opportunity to prevent it.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

June 23, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-7140

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman

David Alman,
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM TO THE CITY DESK:

Two public meetings on the Rosenberg Case are
scheduled for this week in Manhattan.

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Leon Struss
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Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Wehrlich

~~1. Thursday, June 24, 8:00 P. M., Manhattan Towers,
88 W. 46th St.~~

2. Thursday, June 26, 8:00 P. M., Great Central
Palace, 90 Clinton St.

Rabbi Meyer Sharff, Orthodox Rabbi of Williamsburg,
whose fiery denunciation of the death sentences given
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has created widespread
comment, will speak at both meetings. Other speakers
include Yuri Suhl, poet and novelist, Jean Taylor,
civil rights leader, Rose Sobell, mother of Morton
Sobell, and Helen Sobell, his wife, Prof. Ephraim Cross,
William A. Reuben, Joseph Brainin and David Alman.

Photographers and reporters are welcome.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Monday

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Altman,
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 10, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1 N. Y.
Cable: Will 47-40

10,000 AMERICANS SIGN ROSENBERG AMICUS BRIEF IN SINGLE WEEK. ATTORNEY'S FILE PETITION WITH SUPREME COURT. FULL FACTS TO BE AILED AT 3 BIG NEW YORK MEETINGS.

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Lola Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weisfish

A mounting tide of public opinion has added 10,000 names in a single week to an Amicus Brief, on behalf of *Jewish victims of a "Kopel" frameup trial* Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, *signed by scores of thousands* the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced *Yesterday*.

The 10,000 names, among them many eminent public figures came in from June 2 to June 9. Deadline for signatures is June 30, 1952. *These 10,000 are in addition to many thousands secured previously.*

The Committee also announced that it is conducting big public meetings in New York; June 17, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.; June 24, at Manhattan Towers, 76th St. & B'way, and Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., New York City.

Heading the list of speakers at the June 17 meeting are: Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics & Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of the Brooklyn Central Community Church; Prof. Ephraim Cross of City College; Yuri Suhl, famous Jewish poet and novelist; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell; and others.

On June 7, 1952 a petition requesting review of the case was filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington. Among the points raised in the petition are:

- bullet* 1) Vagueness and possible unconstitutionality of the espionage law.
- bullet* 2) The prosecution's attempt to evade the obligations of submitting conclusive evidence of guilt.
- bullet* 3) Prejudicial conduct by the trial judge.
- bullet* 4) Prosecution's attempt to make the holding of lawful opinions a basis for "intent to commit espionage."
- bullet* 5) The wholly unprecedented and shocking death sentences against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the first such sentences ever imposed by a U.S. Civil Court on such a charge.

####

vessel, Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, and Joseph Brainin, chairman of the Rosenberg Committee, who acted as chairman.

Dr. Annetto Rubinstein, prominent upper West Side leader, made an appeal for funds to carry on the work to secure a new trial.

A feature of the meeting at the Great Central Palace Thursday evening will be Morton Sobell's mother, Mrs. Rose Sobell. David Alman, novelist and executive secretary of the Rosenberg Committee, will also speak, and Rabbi Sharff is scheduled to appear again.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

FOR RELEASE JUNE 25, A. 445 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.

NEW YORKERS MEET AT MANHATTAN TOWERS IN RALLY
FOR NEW TRIAL IN ROSENBERG CASE.

SPONSORS (Partial List)

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William A. Rouben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Straus
Lois Thursday
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gail Weisberg

Hundreds of New Yorkers from the upper Manhattan area met last night in the third big rally on the Rosenberg Case, called to present the huge body of facts which have moved thousands of Americans to demand a new trial.

Sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, the meeting, held at the Manhattan Towers hotel, Broadway and 76th Street, heard speakers define the vital issues of judicial precedent and Constitutional freedom inherent in the cases of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to die on charges of "conspiracy to commit espionage," and Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment in the same trial a year ago.

Another meeting on the Rosenberg Case will be held Thursday evening, June 26, at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street, previous rally, held at the Biltmore in Brooklyn on June 17, drew an overflow crowd in spite of last minute removal from the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Outstanding speaker of the evening was Rabbi Moyer Sharff, Orthodox Rabbi of Williamsburg, who termed the Rosenberg Case "more cruel than the Dreyfus Case," and declared "the more one looks into it, the more one tends to be not only horror-stricken at the death sentences, but the more one doubts the justice of the verdict and the fairness of the trial itself."

The large audience listened in deep silence as the elderly Rabbi spoke of the high value of human life and proclaimed that only with the most incontrovertible proof of guilt, could life be taken.

Other speakers included William A. Rouben, journalist, who initiated a newspaper expose of the case, Yuri Suhl, poet and novelist, Prof. Ephraim Cross, well-known opponent of anti-Semitism, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, Queens civic leader and first Negro captain of a sea-going

(more)

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman

David Almon,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N.Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 19, 1952

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Marjorie DiSilva
Dr. Katharine Dodd
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Gertrude Evans
Waldo Frank
Joseph Friedman
B. Z. Goldberg
Shirley Graham
Nahum Greenberg
Rabbi Louis D. Gross
Louise Harding Hoyt
Rev. Spencer Kennard
Hon. Robert Morn Lovett
Dr. Bernard Lubke
Dr. John Marzullo
John T. McManus
Mrs. Beate Mitchell
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac
William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Struss
Lola Tinsman
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weiffsh

TWO NEW ROSENBERG MEETINGS FOLLOW TREMENDOUS OVERFLOW BROOKLYN RALLY.

The coming week will bring two large meetings to New York City to discuss the Rosenberg Case. A West Side Meeting will be held at Manhattan Towers, 76th St. and B'way on June 24 at 8 P.M., and a Lower East Side Meeting takes place at the Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. on June 25 at 8 P.M.

Coming on the heels of the overflow meeting where 1400 people jammed Brooklyn's Biltmore Hall on twenty-four hours notice, these two meetings feature an imposing list of fine speakers.

Rabbi Meyer Sharff of the Anshe Pokatitof Synagogue, who presented a most fiery and challenging indictment of the justice accorded the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell at the Brooklyn meeting will speak again. Prof. Ephraim Cross the chairman of the N.Y. Committee in the Rosenberg Case, Joseph Brainin, national chairman, Yuri Suhl, the well-known Jewish poet and author and Sol. Tischler, a Jewish leader of the East Side will also be heard. Dr. Annette Rubenstein and Jean Taylor, the New York city director of the C.R.C., as well as the prominent journalist, William A. Reuben, who first brought the famous Trenton Six story out into the open will participate in these meetings. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant in the trial who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and David Almon, the noted author, complete the list of speakers.

6/26/52
John Welton

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**AN URGENT APPEAL
FOR YOUR SUPPORT**

6/26/52
John W. Winters

**FOR JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

Within a week, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, all three parents of young children, will ask the U. S. Supreme Court to hear their appeal.

We believe that more than the fate of these individuals rests on the outcome of this appeal to the highest court of the land.

Funds are urgently needed to defray the cost of their appeal and to continue the campaign to secure justice in this case.

Checks can be made payable to David Alman, executive secretary.

OVER ➡

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
245 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y. MUrray Hill 4-7140

I wish to contribute \$_____ to help win a new trial. Please send me further information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

"I CONDEMNED THE VERDICT..."

RABBI G. GEORGE FOX:

"When Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were condemned to death for allegedly giving secret information to enemy spies, I condemned the verdict..."

—*Chicago Jewish Sentinel*, Feb. 7, 1952

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD:

"From our hearts come the words, 'Death sentence, too horrible' . . . Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy."

—*April 6, 1951*

JEWISH DAY:

"We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence."

—*April 8, 1951*

CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE:

"... a shameful precedent on the pages of American jurisprudence . . . abhor the death sentence and despise the judge who proclaimed it."

—*March 7, 1952*

THESE ARE AMONG THE THOUSANDS CALLING FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR THE ROSENBERGS AND MORTON SOBELL

JUDGE NORVAL K. HARRIS, Indiana

DR. GENE WELTFISH, New York

RABBI FRANKLIN COHN, California

REV. FRANK GLENN WHITE, New York

DOROTHY DAY, editor, *Catholic Worker*, New York

PROF. H. G. LANDAU, University of Chicago, Chicago

RABBI BEN ZION BERGMAN, California

DR. KATHERINE DODD, Arkansas

b7d

A MOTHER WRITES FROM THE DEATH HOUSE:

"We Are Innocent"

Ethel Rosenberg

THE TRUTH IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

PUBLIC MEETING

TUESDAY

JUNE 24—8 PM

MANHATTAN TOWERS

BROADWAY & 76th ST.

★ ★ ★

SPEAKERS

RABBI MEYER SHARFF, YURI SUHL, JEAN TAYLOR, MRS. HELEN SOBELL, JOSEPH BRAININ,

Admission: 60 cents

Auspices: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

★ ★ ★

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**JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman
DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary**

THE FACTS

On April 5, 1951, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, parents of two small children, were sentenced to hang as the leading cause of the atomic bomb war, committing the heinous crime of passing secrets to Russia and Germany. They were sentenced to death on such a charge by a United States Court.

AMERICA ASKS

Why did the U.S. Supreme Court uphold the verdict and the death sentence, and a 30-year sentence against Morton Sobell, later admitted that he had never seen any evidence of their conviction?

Did Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, who was with the Rosenbergs and his sister and brother-in-law to death in order to save his own life?

Why didn't Attorney General Tom C. E. Brown, Jr. permit Julius and Ethel to live on the same conditions?

THESE QUESTIONS AND OTHERS WILL BE ANSWERED ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 24—8 P.M.

MANHATTAN TOWERS

BROADWAY & 76th ST., N.Y.C.

These eminent Americans are among the thousands asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

U.S. Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer, Retired; Judge Norman Thomas, Jr.; ex-Governor Robert F. Wagner, Jr.; Dr. Gene Weisbach; Mrs. Dorothy Day; Yuri Suhl; Rev. John Glenn White; Rev. Morris and Foster DeV. Harry Ward; Prof. M. G. London; John Howard Lawson; Dr. Wm. and Upshaw; Rev. Charles William Campbell; and others.

For facts and further information write to:

**NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE**

40 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. 100 MU 4-7140

RABBI ABRAHAM CROWBACH: "Large numbers of people see in the Rosenberg case an example of such hysteria. They pray that the death penalty be remitted, confident that the Rosenbergs will be vindicated if given adequate opportunity, and that finer American ideals of justice will thereby prevail.

"The Rosenberg case which has shattered the souls of all of us would never have arisen except for war and war preparations.

"War does not defend. . . . Consider how we Jews have been defended, with our six million slain and our million and a half homeless!"

HELEN SOBELL: "The sentence of death given to Ethel and Julie, and the sentence of thirty years given to Morty is a warning to each one of you, it says to each one of you, be quiet, don't fight, not for peace and not for bread. Be afraid, don't look at what we do too closely. But we want you to look at this thing closely, very closely. Don't judge us in ignorance."

"What does it mean to you to go home to your children tonight? What does it mean to you not to spend your tomorrow in jail? If the handcuffs were on your wrists what would you pay then to be free once more? If we are the first who have been dragged into the gas chambers will it be better for you if you are the second or the third? If we stay in prison, you move that much closer to prison, if we die at Sing Sing you move that much closer to death at Sing Sing."

MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL: Mrs. Mitchell spoke of her efforts to secure a new trial for her brother, Collis English, one of the Trenton Six defendants, and of the parallel between the Trenton and the Rosenberg cases, in both of which prejudice and bias played an important role. She expressed the belief that the Negro and Jewish peoples must make common cause in defense of their rights as citizens.

REV. REGINALD BASS: "I am very much interested in the protection of free speech at this time. It is morally necessary for us to keep open the avenues which will enable us to explore the question of guilt or innocence, and the question of the justice of the sentences. Human life must be held sacred. Freedom of speech is a necessary prerequisite for the preservation of human life and dignity."

YURI SMILG: "When you consider such aspects of the Rosenberg and Sobell case as the political atmosphere of our country at the time of their trial, the anti-Communist hysteria that was sweeping the country with an ever mounting frenzy, the frenetic headlines and editorials in the newspapers shrieking for the blood of the Rosenbergs, the unprecedented severity of the death sentence and the inflammatory remarks of the presiding judge, you cannot but help come to the conclusion that there is more to this case than meets the legal eye; that this case is shot through with political overtones and implications that are as disturbing as they are far reaching."

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Altmann,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-7140

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 18, 1952

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Joseph Friedman
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Shirley Graham
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Rabbi Louis D. Gross
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Dr. Gene Wehrlich

BROOKLYN MEETS IN OVERFLOW RALLY AT BILTMORE ON ROSENBERG CASE.

The second overflow rally on the Rosenberg case in the metropolitan area was held last night (Tuesday) at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave. in Brooklyn, with men and women from every walk of life gathering to hear the facts presented by students of the case and prominent civic leaders concerned with its outcome.

The rally, moved on 24 hours notice from the Brooklyn Academy of Music, gained in both volume and enthusiasm as speakers set forth the story which a few in the Borough of Brooklyn had sought to suppress through attacks in the pages of the Brooklyn Eagle. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsors, presented to every person in the audience photostatic evidence of the type of anti-Semitic terrorism which had undoubtedly had its effect in bringing about the vain attempts to stop the meeting.

For the majority of the audience this was the first meeting on the Rosenberg case, and there were standing ovations and solemn moments of silence. The appearance of Rabbi Meyer Sharff, orthodox Rabbi of Williamsburg, who explained that he had only recently learned of the case and expressed deep indignation over the apparent injustices, aroused them to new determination to make the facts in the case common knowledge throughout the country.

Another high point of the meeting was the statement of Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati, a famed teacher of rabbis, who told the audience: "The Rosenberg case, which has shattered the souls of all of us, would have never arisen except for war and war preparations."

(more)

Two large banners hanging over the speakers' platform, one in Yiddish and one in English, declared, "We Are Innocent," signed by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Other speakers included: Rev. Reginald Bass, of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Agrin, attorney; Yuri Suhl, Yiddish poet and novelist; Albert Kahn, author of High Treason; Prof. Ephraim Cross, known for his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York colleges; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, leader in the long and near-successful struggle to free the Trenton Six; and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant in the trial who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Joseph Brainin acted as chairman.

Excerpts from some of the speeches are attached.

Two large banners hanging over the speakers' platform, one in Yiddish and one in English, declared, "We Are Innocent," signed by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Other speakers included: Rev. Reginald Bass, of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Agrin, attorney; Yuri Suhl, Yiddish poet and novelist; Albert Kahn, author of High Treason; Prof. Ephraim Cross, known for his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York colleges; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, leader in the long and near-successful struggle to free the Trenton Six; and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant in the trial who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Joseph Brainin acted as chairman.

Excerpts from some of the speeches are attached.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

Press Release

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-7140

June 12, 1952

For Immediate Release

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Marjorie DISAve
Dr. Katherine Dudd
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Rabbi Louis D. Gross
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Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Wehrlich

Photostatic evidence of threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and the Supreme Court judges, if a new trial should be granted, were released today by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The "poem" is being sent through the mails, while the small "sticker" is being pasted up on public buildings, particularly in Boston.

Efforts by the Committee to secure a new trial for the Rosenbergs, now in the death house, and for Morton Sobell, serving 30 years, have the support of thousands of Americans, among them Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker; Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (retired); Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, noted statesman and Negro leader; and many others.

⚠ DANGER AHEAD — Red Traitors at Work

Why do you think the names of JEWISH Marxists (whose names are in Southern University Council Gold Memorandum) at last have been given the history books? For the names were in RUSSIA except for the fact that Russia was conquered by, and is RULED BY THE SAID LEAD OF JEWS. This one fact alone proves that Communism is JEWISH.

Remember work for Anglo-Saxon Christians; unfortunately, the Jewish always live. Every non-Jew who works with us for these Jewish Jewish traitors is betraying his Church and his Country. Think of this, Communism makes the SAID Southerners in JEWISH and ANTI-American. This is WHY Jew, Communism and publications GROSS every one Communist. Communism is the

Page one



JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, TRAITORS TO THE U. S. A., MUST DIE



by

OLIVER ALLSTORM

This man and wife, this guilty pair
Must die in the Electric Chair,
So rang the Judge's fervent cry
These traitors are condemned to die!
And burn for treason, guilt and shame,
So let us note each traitor's name—

Julius Rosenberg
And Ethel Rosenberg,
Both tried to sell
America to
A Russian hell.

They were in league, (The records show)
With our most cruel, aggressive foe.
In league with "Reds" to give our land
To Moscow's savage, bloody band,
This was their aim, to rip our flag
And wave Red Russia's Godless rag—

So they must die,
It is decreed—
No power can save
These human-vipers
From the grave.

Now some quack lawyer with a flare
Shall try to save them from the "chair,"
But such a hystier, (mark him well!)
Is paid with gold that comes from hell.
So with God's lash, he, too, should share
Death with this Communistic pair!

For who but he
Could dare defend,
Or strive to rake
The venom from
A human snake?

Now these vile traitors cry and groan
For mercy for themselves alone,
But no sane judge will lend an ear
Or help to drive away their fear,
True to his oath, the judge shall cry
These traitors are condemned to die!

And die they shall!
The verdict stands
Without a flaw,
Their plea's denied.
This is the law!

Still, should some court support their
prayer
And save them from death's "waiting
chair,"

Or should some governor switch their
doom

To life in some dark prison room—
If such there be, who'd stoop to spare
Their hides from Sing Sing's "burning
chair"

We'll brand his brow
With marks of guilt,
And link his name
With traitors
In the sewers of shame!

Ben' Arnold did escape the noose,
And Alger Hiss has won a truce,
Now should this pair outwit the law
And wriggle from death's bloody maw;
An outraged nation with a yell
Shall drag them from their prison cell
And hang them high
Beyond life's hope,
To swing and die
And dangle from
The Hangman's rope!

Then, while the buzzards make a feast,
On their Red flesh as on a bear;
Our natives shall rejoice and sing
And shout while these two traitors swing,
And freedom's cry shall soar and swell
With songs that echo—"All is well!"

And our great Flag
Shall wave secure
Up in our sky,
When traitors know
That they must die!

So when the Rosenbergs lie dead,
Wrapped in a shroud of Kremlin-red;
All future traitors should beware
They, too, will burn within the "chair."
Ah, yes, long has America slept,
But this just verdict shall be kept;

These Rosenbergs
Must burn and die
If they cheat death
The Stars and Stripes—
May cease to fly!

Published by

THE PENTAGON PATRIOTS

Washington, D. C.

All patriotic American newspapers, Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies, Gentile, Jewish and Negro, will agree that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, traitors to the U.S.A., must die.
Send this copy to your home town newspaper.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
June 10, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

10,000 AMERICANS SIGN ROSENBERG AMICUS BRIEF IN SINGLE WEEK. ATTORNEYS FILE PETITION WITH SUPREME COURT. FULL FACTS TO BE AIDED AT 3 BIG NEW YORK MEETINGS.

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A mounting tide of public opinion has added 10,000 names in a single week to an Amicus Brief on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, already signed by scores of thousands, the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced today.

The 10,000 names, among them many eminent public figures came in from June 2 to June 9. Deadline for signatures is June 30, 1952.

The Committee also announced that it is conducting 3 big public meetings in New York; June 17, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.; June 24, at Manhattan Towers, 76th & B'way; and Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., New York City.

Heading the list of speakers at the June 17 meeting are: Rabbi Abraham Cohenbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of the Brooklyn Central Community Church; Prof. Ephraim Cross of City College; Yuri Suhl, famous Jewish poet and novelist; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell; and others.

On June 7, 1952, a petition requesting review of the case was filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington. Among the points raised in the petition are:

- 1) Vagueness and possible unconstitutionality of the espionage law.
- 2) The prosecution's attempt to evade the obligations of submitting conclusive evidence of guilt.
- 3) Prejudicial conduct by the trial judge.
- 4) Prosecution's attempt to make the holding of lawful opinions a basis for "intent to commit espionage."
- 5) The wholly unprecedented and shocking death sentences against Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the first such sentences ever imposed by a U.S. Civil Court on such a charge.

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 14, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 4-7140

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Rabbi Louis D. Gross
Louise Harding Horr
Rev. Spencer Kennard
Hon. Robert Morris Lowry
Dr. Bernard Lubke
Dr. John Maraskin
John T. McManus
Mrs. Beulah Mitchell
Capt Hugh N. Mulzac
William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Strauss
Lola Tinsline
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Wolfish

PHOTOSTATS OF ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA IN ROSENBERG CASE TO
BE GIVEN TO ALL ATTENDING JUNE 17 MEETING.
RELIGIOUS, CIVIC LEADERS TO SPEAK.

Every person attending the June 17 "Truth Will Prevail"
meeting in the Rosenberg case at the Brooklyn Academy of
Music, will be given photostatic evidence of anti-Semitic
threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and Supreme
Court judges, it was announced today by the National Com-
mittee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music is at 30 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y. The meeting will begin at 8 P.M. Admission
is 60 cents, tax included.

The photostats reveal a threat that if the Supreme
Court judges "save them (the Rosenbergs) from death's
'waiting chair'," the judges will be "branded" with "marks
of guilt," and the Rosenbergs dragged from their prison
cells and hung. When this is done, "our natives shall
rejoice and sing."

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Rabbi Abra-
ham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Hebrew Union College and
Institute of Jewish Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of Central Community
Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Agrin, noted attorney who was chief counsel
in the successfully argued Dr. W.E.B. DuBois case; Yuri Suhl, well-
known Yiddish poet & novelist; Prof. Ephraim Cross, who is known for
his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York
colleges; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, one of the co-de-
fendants in the Rosenberg case who was sentenced to 30 years; Albert
Kahn, internationally famous writer, author of High Treason and other
works; and others. Mr. Joseph Brainin, well-known anglo-Jewish writer,
will chair the meeting.

FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

ROSENBERG/SOBELL
SUBJECT *COMMITTEE*

FILE NO. *100-107111*

VOLUME NO. *BULKIES*

SERIALS *1 B71*

THRU

1B113

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division
8-28-52 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. IS * C

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & information

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

71. Press release dated 6-18-52, by Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg Case.
See serial 101A.

72. Press release dated 6-12-52 by Subject committee. See serial 101B.

73. Press release dated 5-12-52 by subject organization. See ser 101C.

74. Press release dated 6-5-52 by subject committee. See serial 101D.

75. Press release dated 6-19-52 by subject committee. See serial 111A.

~~X~~ Printed flyer announcing a Public meeting sponsored by subj. committee., to be
held at Grand Central Palace on 6-26-52. Recd. 7-15-52 from b7D

~~X~~ Subm. by SA J. W. Dooley, 9-15-52. Pamphlet entitled "The Rosenberg Case - A Fact Sheet", also a copy printed in
the Yiddish language. See ser Subm. by b7D

~~X~~ SA J. W. Dooley, 9-15-52. Pamphlet entitled "The Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg".

~~X~~ See ser Subm. by SA J. W. Dooley, 9-15-52. b7D

Field File #:

100-107411-1B 49

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
AUG 28 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division
9-19-52 Date

Title and Character of Case:
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE-IS- C
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111-15

Date Property Acquired: See below

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property And
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information.

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

- ☒ Booklet entitled "The Letters of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg." Received Aug. 19, 52 from CSNY-48. See serial 121-D.
- 80. Letter dated July 22, 1952 from Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Received Aug. 19, 1952 from CSNY-48. See serial 121- C.
- 81. Press release dated July 7, 1952. Received Aug. 19, 1952 from CSNY-426. See serial 121-B.
- 82. Press release dated Aug. 12, 1952. Received Aug. 30, 1952 from CSNY-426. See serial 130.
- ☒ Pledge card for contributions to the Rosenberg case. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Submitted by SA J. W. WHALEY ON (9-10-52).

67D

** Destroyed 1/20/55*

Field File #:

100-107111-15

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 19 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division
9-25-52 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE-IS-C
NEW YORK FILE NO. 100-107111-1B

Date Property Acquired: See below.

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property, and Evidence and information
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

☒ Article entitled "WE ARE INNOCENT" from the National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case. Received 9-23-52 from CSNY-426. See serial 138.

Destroyed 11-20-52

Field File #:

100-107111-1B (51)

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 25 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

1-11-52

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York Field Division
Various Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
100-107111-18

Date Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Source From Which Property Acquired: SEE BELOW

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: In Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence & Information

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

85. Letter dated July 7, 1952 from Committee to Secure Justice In the Rosenberg Case. Rec'd. 7/20/52 from CSNY-48 - See Serial 119.
86. Press release dated June 12, 1952 - Received 8/23/52 - from CSNY-425 See Serial 137A.
87. Press release dtd August 12, 1952. [REDACTED] SA J.A. Harrington on 10-2-52.

Subm by

67D

Field File #:

(52)

100-107111-18

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 1 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Amf

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division
11-12-52 Date

Title and Character of Case: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE

NEW YORK FILE # 100-107111-1B

Date Property Acquired: Various

Source From Which Property Acquired: See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Evidence and information

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

88. *transferred to 100-65574*
[redacted] of material [redacted] b7D

NOTE: Above exhibits rec'd from Washington, subm. 11-12-52. See serial [redacted] b7D

89. 3 circulars of the National Committee to secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Subm. by SA T.S. Basford. b7D

90. Literature describing hearings and urging appeals to Pres. Truman for clemency for the Rosenbergs (Julius & Ethel) rec'd from NY Times NYC addressed to ASAC Whelan 12/1/52 subm. by SA Farrington 12/2/52

92. [redacted] b1

93. One letter beginning "Dear Colleague" published by Rosenberg Committee, and yellow circular captioned "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die" published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Both are in envelope mailed to the contributor. Rec'd [redacted] From [redacted] Subm. 12-29-52 by SA R.G. Meyers. b7D

X Destroyed

Field File #:

100-107111-1B(53)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 12 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

870
100

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York Field Division
1-2-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

Date Property Acquired:
Various dates

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault
Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information
Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

94. Announcement of rally at Union Sq., 10-29-52. Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] Subm. 12-30-52 by SA A.M. Murdoc. See serial [redacted]
95. Photostatic copy of check of Nat. Committee #2611.05 dated 12-15-52 to order of B & O RR. Rec'd 12-16-52 from [redacted] Subm. 12-22-52 by SA J. Harrington. 67D
96. A pamphlet captioned "The Cold-War Murder" the frame-up against Ethel & Julius Rosenberg, by Richard O. Power. Rec'd 12-9-52 from CSNY 48. Subm. by SA J.E. Gihler, 1-7-53. See serial 319.
97. Two copies of the Pamphlet "THE COLD-WAR MURDER" - the frame-up against ETHEL & JULIUS ROSENBERG, by RICHARD O. POWER. Rec'd 1-5-53 from CSNY-48. Submitted by SA J. E. Gihler on 1-12-53. See serial 433.
98. Literature, rec'd 12-29-52 from CSNY-48. Submitted by SA J. HARRINGTON on 1-14-53.
99. Circular sponsored by Brooklyn Hts. Com to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs, advertising meeting at 122 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, NY for 1-9-53 under Chairman: Rev. Wm. E. DUBOIS. Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] Subm. by SA J. E. Gihler on 1-12-53. See serial [redacted]
100. Clemency Request to President. Rec'd [redacted] from [redacted] Submitted by SA J. E. Gihler on 1-14-53.
101. Richard O. Power Pamphlet (rough draft.) Rec'd 12-22-52 from CSNY-48. Submitted by SA J. HARRINGTON on 1-14-53.
102. Work papers reflecting deposits to the a/c of the Nat. Com. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Rec'd various from Chase National Bank, 41 St & 7th Avenue. Subm. by SA GIBLER on 1-24-53.

X Destroyed

Field File #:

100-101111-1854

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JAN 2 1953	
FBI-NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York Field Division
2-4-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

Date Property Acquired:

See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and

Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information Retain permanently

Description of Property or Exhibit and

Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

103. Leaflet entitled "FBI Affidavit Admits Witness Lied in Rosenberg Case". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA J.A. Harrington. See serial 573.
~~X~~ A 3x5 card - upper half is a letter to "Dear Mr. President;" the lower half has a blank space for individuals to enter name, address, etc. Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA J.A. Harrington. See serial 575.
~~X~~ Mimeo leaflet which is press release dated 3-13-52. Lower half consists of a poem entitled "Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, Traitors to the U.S.A., Must Die". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA J.A. Harrington. See serial 573.
106. Leaflet entitled "A Call to a National Clemency & Pardon Gathering to appeal to Pres. of U.S.". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA Harrington. See ser. 574.
107. A reprint of an article appearing in 1-10-53 issue of "The Nation" by FREDERICK W. BROWN. Article entitled "Mercy for the Rosenbergs". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA J.A. Harrington. See serial 573.
108. A reprint of a letter dated 1-5-53, which appeared in "New York Times", Thursday, 1-4-53, written by DR. HAROLD C. UREY of Univ. of Chicago, "to the editor of the New York Times". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA J.A. Harrington. See serial 573.
109. A 15 page pamphlet entitled "The Rosenberg Case", an analysis by D.M. WITT - world famous British lawyer. Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA Harrington. See serial 573.
110. A 7 page leaflet entitled "The People Speak Out on the Rosenberg Case". Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA Harrington. See serial 573.
111. Press release forwarded to the "Morning Freiheit" concerning a meeting held in New York on 11-10-52. Translation by E. Schindler. Rec'd 1-30-53 from Phila. Subm. 2-3-53 by SA Harrington. See serial 573.

Field File #:

~~X Destroyed~~

100-10111-128-55

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: New York Field Division
2-4-53 Date

Title and Character of Case:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE.

Date Property Acquired:
See below

Source From Which Property Acquired:

See below

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit:

Result
Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Evidence and information Retain permanently
Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

- X Agents workpapers re bank a/cs. Rec'd 7/1/52 - 12/31/52, from Chase National Bank, NYC. Subm. 1-30-53 by SA's Louis Toiwode & E.J. Cahill.
113. photostats of 4 page tabloid on Rosenbergs rec'd from Director 1/30/52 subm. by Administration 2/17/53 was serial # 22
duplicate destroyed 1/24/55

Field File #:

100-107111-1-8-56

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 4 1953	
FBI - NEW YORK	

and

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B71	Press Release	✓		
1B72	Press Release	✓		
1B73	Press Release	✓		
1B74	Press Release	✓		
1B75	Press Release	✓		
1B76	- Destroyed -			
1B77	- Destroyed -			
1B78	- Destroyed -			
1B79	- Destroyed -			
1B80	Letter	✓		
1B81	Press Release	✓		
1B82	Press Release	✓		
1B83	- Destroyed -			
1B84	- Destroyed -			
1B85	Letter	✓		
1B86	Press Release	✓		
1B87	Press Release	✓		
1B88	Transferred to another file			
1B89	- Destroyed -			
1B90	- Destroyed -			
1B91	Literature describing meetings & urging appeals to Truman	✓		
1B92	Exempt		✓ b1	

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
NEW YORK BULKY EXHIBIT FILES

Exhibit Number	Description	Released	Denied	Withheld
1B93	Circulars & Letter	✓		
1B94	Circular	✓		
1B95	Photostat of check	✓		
1B96	Pamphlet			Not copied ✓ due to length
1B97	- Destroyed -			
1B98	Letter	✓		
1B99	Circular	✓		
1B100	Chemistry request forms	✓		
1B101	'Rough draft' of pamphlet	✓		
1B102	- Destroyed -			
1B103	Leaflet	✓		
1B104	Leaflet (NOT IDENT WITH BULKY EXHIBIT INVENTORY)	✓		
1B105	- Destroyed -			
1B106	Leaflet	✓		
1B107	Reprint from "Nation"	✓		
1B108	Reprint from N.Y. Times	✓		
1B109	Pamphlet			Not copied due ✓ to length
1B110	Leaflet	✓		
1B111	Press Release	✓		
1B112	- Destroyed -			
1B113	Tabloid	✓		

TRANSCATE INTO JEWISH

Copy 1.

"THE ROSENBERGS
MUST NOT DIE!"
-- Rabbi Meyer Sharff, Anshe Pokatilo Synagogue

Copy 2.

JOIN US IN THE SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH

Copy 3.

TUESDAY
June 24th - 8 P.M.
MANHATTAN TOWERS
Broadway at 76th St.
N.Y.C.

Copy 4.

THURSDAY
June 26th - 8 P.M.
GREAT CENTRAL PALACE
190 Clinton St.
N.Y.C.

Copy 5.

- . Rabbi Meyer Sharff of Brooklyn
- . Yuri Suhl, poet and novelist
- . Miss Jean Taylor, Negro Civil Rights leader
- . Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell
- . Prof. Ephraim Cross, leading opponent of anti-Semitism
- . Dr. Annette Rubenstein, American Labor Party
- . David Almon, Executive Secretary, Rosenberg Committee
- . Joseph Brainin, Chairman, Rosenberg Committee

Copy 6.

Admission
60¢
Tax Incl.

Copy 7.

Hear the Answers to These Questions

1371

Copy 8.

- Did a brother lie to send his sister to the Death House to save his own skin?
- What were the Jewish aspects in the case, referred to by the Jewish Press immediately after the trial?
- Why are thousands of loyal Americans asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and for Morton Sobell?

Copy 9.

1B71

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 18, 1952

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BROOKLYN MEETS IN OVERFLOW RALLY AT BILTMORE ON ROSENBERG CASE.

The second overflow rally on the Rosenberg case in the metropolitan area was held last night (Tuesday) at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave. in Brooklyn, with men and women from every walk of life gathering to hear the facts presented by students of the case and prominent civic leaders concerned with its outcome.

The rally, moved on 24 hours notice from the Brooklyn Academy of Music, gained in both volume and enthusiasm as speakers set forth the story which a few in the Borough of Brooklyn had sought to suppress through attacks in the pages of the Brooklyn Eagle. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsors, presented to every person in the audience photostatic evidence of the type of anti-Semitic terrorism which had undoubtedly had its effect in bringing about the vain attempts to stop the meeting.

For the majority of the audience this was the first meeting on the Rosenberg case, and there were standing ovations and solemn moments of silence. The appearance of Rabbi Meyer Sharff, orthodox Rabbi of Williamsburg, who explained that he had only recently learned of the case and expressed deep indignation over the apparent injustices, aroused them to new determination to make the facts in the case common knowledge throughout the country.

Another high point of the meeting was the statement of Rabbi Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati, a famed teacher of rabbis, who told the audience: "The Rosenberg case, which has shattered the souls of all of us, would have never arisen except for war and war preparations."

(more)

1071

Two large banners hanging over the speakers' platform, one in Yiddish and one in English, declared, "We Are Innocent," signed by Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Other speakers included: Rev. Reginald Bass, of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Aron, attorney; Yuri Suhl, Yiddish poet and novelist; Albert Kahn, author of High Treason; Prof. Ephraim Cross, known for his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York colleges; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, leader in the long and near-successful struggle to free the Trenton Six; and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, a co-defendant in the trial who was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment. Joseph Brainin acted as chairman.

Excerpts from some of the speeches are attached.

~~RABBI ABRAHAM CROWBACH:~~ "Large numbers of people see in the Rosenberg case an example of such hysteria. They pray that the death penalty be remitted, confident that the Rosenbergs will be vindicated if given adequate opportunity, and that finer American ideals of justice will thereby prevail.

"The Rosenberg case which has shattered the souls of all of us would never have arisen except for war and war preparations.

"War does not defend. . . . Consider how we Jews have been defended, with our six million slain and our million and a half homeless!"

~~HELEN SOBEL:~~ "The sentence of death given to Ethel and Julie, and the sentence of thirty years given to Morty is a warning to each one of you, it says to each one of you, be quiet, don't fight, not for peace and not for bread. Be afraid, don't look at what we do too closely. But we want you to look at this thing closely, very closely. Don't judge us in ignorance."

"What does it mean to you to go home to your children tonight? What does it mean to you not to spend your tomorrow in jail? If the handcuffs were on your wrists what would you pay then to be free once more? If we are the first who have been dragged into the gas chambers will it be better for you if you are the second or the third? If we stay in prison

~~MRS. BESSIE MITCHELL:~~ Mrs. Mitchell spoke of her efforts to secure a new trial for her brother, Collis English, one of the Trenton Six defendants, and of the parallel between the Trenton and the Rosenberg cases, in both of which prejudice and bias played an important role. She expressed the belief that the Negro and Jewish peoples must make common cause in defense of their rights as citizens.

REV. REGINALD BASS: "I am very much interested in the protection of free speech at this time. It is morally necessary for us to keep open the avenues which will enable us to explore the question of guilt or innocence, and the question of the justice of the sentences. Human life must be held sacred. Freedom of speech is a necessary prerequisite for the preservation of human life and dignity."

YOUNG SMITH: "When you consider such aspects of the Rosenberg and Sobell case as the political atmosphere of our country at the time of their trial, the anti-Communist hysteria that was sweeping the country with an ever mounting frenzy, the frenetic headlines and editorials in the newspapers shrieking for the blood of the Rosenbergs, the unprecedented severity of the death sentence and the inflammatory remarks of the presiding judge, you cannot but help come to the conclusion that there is more to this case than meets the legal eye; that this case is shot through with political overtones and implications that are as disturbing as they are far reaching."

It is necessary for us to keep open the avenues which will enable us to explore the question of guilt or innocence, and the question of the justice of the sentences. Human life must be held sacred. Freedom of speech is a necessary prerequisite for the preservation of human life and dignity."

1871
When you consider such aspects of the Rosenberg and Sobell case as the political atmosphere of our country at the time of their trial, the anti-Communist hysteria that was sweeping the country with an ever mounting frenzy, the frenetic headlines and editorials in the newspapers shrieking for the blood of the Rosenbergs, the unprecedented severity of the death sentence and the inflammatory remarks of the presiding judge, you cannot but help come to the conclusion that there is more to this case than meets the legal eye; that

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman

David Alman,
Executive Secretary

Press Release

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

June 12, 1952

For Immediate Release

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Photostatic evidence of threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and the Supreme Court judges, if a new trial should be granted, were released today by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The "poem" is being sent through the mails, while the small "sticker" is being pasted up on public buildings, particularly in Boston.

Efforts by the Committee to secure a new trial for the Rosenbergs, now in the death house, and for Morton Sobell, serving 30 years, have the support of thousands of Americans, among them Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion; Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, Brigadier General Henry Clay Newcomer (retired); Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, noted statesman and Negro leader; and many others.

■ DANGER AHEAD — Red Tides at Work

[illegible]



JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, TRAITORS TO THE U. S. A., MUST DIE



by
OLIVER ALLSTORM

This man and wife, this guilty pair
Must die in the Electric Chair,
So rang the Judge's fervent cry
These traitors are condemned to die!
And burn for treason, guilt and shame,
So let us note each traitor's name—

Julius Rosenberg
And Ethel Rosenberg,
Both tried to sell
America to
A Russian bell.

They were in league, (The records show)
With our most cruel, aggressive foe.
In league with "Reds" to give our land
To Moscow's savage, bloody hand,
This was their aim, to rip our flag
And wave Red Russia's Godless rag—

So they must die,
It is decreed—
No power can save
These human-vipers
From the grave.

Now some quack lawyer with a flare
Shall try to save them from the "chair,"
But such a shyster, (mark him well)
Is paid with gold that comes from hell.
So with God's lash, he, too, should share
Death with this Communistic pair!

For who but he
Could dare defend,
Or strive to rake
The venom from
A human snake?

Now these vile traitors cry and groan
For mercy for themselves alone,
But no sane judge will lend an ear
Or help to drive away their fear,
True to his oath, the judge shall cry
These traitors are condemned to die!

And die they shall!
The verdict stands
Without a flaw,
Their plea's denied.
This is the law!

Still, should some court support their
prayer
And save them from death's "waiting
chair,"
Or should some governor switch their
doom
To life in some dark prison room—
If such there be, who'd stoop to spare
Their hides from Sing Sing's "burning
chair"

We'll brand his brow
With marks of guilt,
And link his name
With traitors
In the sewers of shame!

Ben' Arnold did escape the noose,
And Alger Hiss has won a truce,
Now should this pair outwit the law
And wriggle from death's bloody maw;
An outraged nation with a yell
Shall drag them from their prison cell
And hang them high
Beyond life's hope,
To swing and die
And dangle from
The Hangman's rope!

Then, while the buzzards make a feast,
On their Red flesh as on a beast;
Our natives shall rejoice and sing
And shout while these two traitors swing,
And freedom's cry shall soar and swell
With songs that echo—"All is well!"

And our great Flag
Shall wave secure
Up in our sky,
When traitors know
That they must die!

So when the Rosenbergs lie dead,
Wrapped in a shroud of Kremlin-red;
All future traitors should beware
They, too, will burn within the "chair."
Ah, yes, long has America slept,
But this just verdict shall be kept;

These Rosenbergs
Must burn and die
If they cheat death
The Stars and Stripes—
May cease to fly!

Published by
THE PENTAGON PATRIOTS
Washington, D. C.

All patriotic American newspapers, Dailies, Weeklies and Monthlies, Gentile, Jewish and
Negro, will agree that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, traitors to the U.S.A., must die.
Send this copy to your home town newspaper.

1B72

June 9, 1952

Dear Friend:

We have the very great honor of greeting the distinguished rabbi and scholar, Dr. Abraham Cronbach of Cincinnati, who has consented to visit New York for a few days to speak on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

Rabbi Cronbach has decided to act in the conviction that there exists grave doubts as to the guilt of these two young Jewish parents; and that if the death sentence be carried out in this case, it will constitute one of the most serious threats in modern times to the Jews of America, and to Americans of all faiths.

The Rabbi will address a meeting on the subject of the Rosenbergs on Tuesday, June 17, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and we respectfully request your presence at an informal gathering to honor him on the preceding evening, Monday, June 16, at 190 Riverside Drive, Apartment 6-C.

We are certain that you feel, as does Rabbi Cronbach, that it is in the profoundest tradition of the American ideal that the full facts of this tragic case be known.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Brainin
Joseph Brainin

New York Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case

Kindly respond by letter to the above Committee at
246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
or by telephone to MUrray Hill 4-7140.

1572

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
Murray Hill 4-7140

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 14, 1952

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PHOTOSTATS OF ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA IN ROSENBERG CASE TO
BE GIVEN TO ALL ATTENDING JUNE 17 MEETING.
RELIGIOUS, CIVIC LEADERS TO SPEAK.

Every person attending the June 17 "Truth Will Prevail"
meeting in the Rosenberg case at the Brooklyn Academy of
Music, will be given photostatic evidence of anti-Semitic
threats of violence against the Rosenbergs and Supreme
Court judges, it was announced today by the National Com-
mittee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The Brooklyn Academy of Music is at 30 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y. The meeting will begin at 8 P.M. Admission
is 60 cents, tax included.

The photostats reveal a threat that if the Supreme
Court judges "save them (the Rosenbergs) from death's
'waiting chair'," the judges will be "branded" with "marks
of guilt," and the Rosenbergs dragged from their prison
cells and hung. When this is done, "our natives shall
rejoice and sing."

Among the speakers at the meeting will be Rabbi Abra-
ham Cronbach, Prof. Emeritus of Hebrew Union College and
Institute of Jewish Religion; Rev. Reginald Bass of Central Community
Church of Brooklyn; Gloria Agrin, noted attorney who was chief counsel
in the successfully argued Dr. W.E.B. DuBois case; Yuri Suhl, well-
known Yiddish poet & novelist; Prof. Ephraim Cross, who is known for
his participation in the campaign against anti-Semitism in New York
colleges; Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, one of the co-de-
fendants in the Rosenberg case who was sentenced to 30 years; Albert
Kahn, internationally famous writer, author of High Treason and other
books; and others. Dr. Joseph Brainin, well-known anglo-Jewish writer,
will chair the meeting.

1B72

100-107111-1B73

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

Handwritten signature: M. J. Sullivan

May 12, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
Room 441
New York 1, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 5-2144

Dear Friend,

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Countless organizations and groups throughout the metropolitan area are calling upon us for speakers to address their meetings on the Rosenberg case. An average of four meetings per week are being held, and during the coming months, as our activity on behalf of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell intensifies, we expect a very full schedule.

We must have more speakers to cover all of these meetings, and we are urgently asking for your assistance. Our objective is to establish a group of twenty or twenty-five people, each of whom would speak once every two weeks or so.

We have prepared a speakers' seminar to be held

Tuesday evening, May 20th
at 8:00 P. M.

Adelphi Hall, 77 Fifth Ave.
Room 10-G

Representatives of our Committee, who are experienced speakers on the case, will discuss its various aspects and their presentation. An attorney will be present to cover the legal questions involved.

We are inviting a number of organizations to send one or more persons to this seminar, and we are also asking a number of interested individuals to participate.

Please make every effort to attend, or see to it that some representative of your group comes. Understand that although we will not deal with techniques of public speaking, we do not expect all who take part to be experienced speakers. We have found that qualification for talking on this subject is knowledge of the facts and a heartfelt conviction concerning the vital human issues at stake.

We are sure you will understand how important this is to the necessary work of revealing the facts in this case to the public. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Olive Sullivan
Olive Sutton

1B73

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Almon,
Executive Secretary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 3, 1952

246 Fifth Avenue
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Murray Hill 4-7140

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Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Wehrbach

RELIGIOUS, CIVIC FIGURES TO SPEAK AT JUNE 17 ROSENBERG
MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion, Rev. Reginald Bass of the Brooklyn Central Community Church, Prof. Ephraim Cross of City College, Yuri Suhl, famous Jewish poet and novelist, Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell and others will address a public "Truth Will Prevail" meeting on the Rosenberg case on June 17th, it was announced ^{yesterday}.

The meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, 70 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, Bk., and will begin at 8 P.M. Admission is 60 cents.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsors of the meeting, report that the interest shown in the meeting has been so great that it urges all who wish to attend to secure ~~their~~ tickets

immediately, ~~from the Committee office~~ from the Committee office at 246 Fifth Ave., New York 3, N.Y., Murray Hill 4-7140.

~~The Committee also announced that it will distribute to all who attend several fact sheets on the case, the death-house letters of Ethel and Julius, a pamphlet on the scientific "evidence" in the case, and other materials.~~

The Committee is also urging that its hundreds of supporters in Brooklyn bring their signed Amicus Briefs with them. ~~A number of the progress of the Amicus campaign, petitioning the Supreme Court for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and for Morton Sobell, which was made at the meeting.~~ Deadline for turning these Amicus Briefs into the Committee is June 30th.

1B74

A petition asking the Supreme Court to review the death sentence and conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg was filed last week with the U.S. Supreme Court. ~~There is~~ There is a ~~strong~~ possibility that by October, 1952, the Court will have decided whether it will review the Rosenberg case or send these innocent victims of a frame-up to death, as it sent Willie Mc Gee and the Martinsville Seven. Summed up

The National Committee to Secure Justice ~~for the~~ in the Rosenberg Case, which is leading the campaign to save these two young Jewish parents ~~from~~ from electrocution, has formed dozens of committees in small and large communities throughout the country. At the moment, in addition to a number of public rallies, main emphasis is being put on the signing of people's amicus briefs ~~by the committee~~.

All CRC chapters and contacts have already received sample copies of two Rosenberg pamphlets, as well as the amicus petitions.

For bulk orders, write directly to the
~~The Rosenberg Committee~~
Rosenberg Committee, Room 411, 246-5th Avenue, New-

Tool. ~~_____ are~~

The following are some of the constitutional issues raised in the appeal:

participate in
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June 4, 1954, at the Supreme
Court in New York grounds:

- That the captioned statute under which they were convicted is unconstitutional.
- That, though the trial was for conspiracy to commit espionage, it was conducted like a treason trial without the Constitutional safeguards (two witnesses to overt acts) guaranteed in such trials.
- That the captioned statute is unconstitutional.
- Injection of the "communist" issue (defendants' statements on the capitalist and socialist systems) without any evidence either that they were CP members or that, if they were, they subscribed to alleged "subversive" policies of CP leaders.
- Acceptance of Elizabeth Bentley's testimony that she telephoned her saying "I am Julius" without any identification of the voice - placing an inflammatory stigma on defendants as associating with a spy.
- That the death sentence was cruel and unusual punishment and was a political sentence, to enforce an official policy not existing at the time of the alleged crime.

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1875

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

Joseph Brainin,
Chairman
David Alman,
Executive Secretary

1050 Sixth Avenue
New York 18, N. Y.
BRyant 9-9694

July 22, 1952

Dear Friend:

SPONSORS (Partial List)

Nelson Algren
Emily Almen
Dr. Harbert Aptheker
Ivan Van Auv
Dr. Edward K. Bensky
Prof. E. Barry Burgum
Alice Hill Byrne
John F. Claws
Rev. I. C. Collins
Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
Prof. Ephraim Cross
Marjorie DiSilva
Dr. Katherine Dodd
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Gertrude Evans
Waldo Frank
Joseph Friedman
John Gajack
B. Z. Goldberg
Shirley Graham
Nahum Greenberg
Louise Harding Hart
James Imbrie
Rev. Spencer Kennard
Hon. Robert Morris Lovett
Dr. Bernard Lubko
Dr. John Marshall
John T. McManis
Mrs. Bessie Mitchell
Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac
William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Straus
Lois Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weiffish

We, a group of Brooklyn citizens, write you because you have lent your support to the just efforts being made to secure a new trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the death house.

Perhaps you signed an amicus petition, or participated in the overwhelmingly successful Rosenberg meeting at the Biltmore on June 13th, or perhaps you have aided in other good works. You are in good company, for thousands of Brooklyn citizens have done likewise.

The time has come now for all of us to put our heads together, to discuss, plan, and carry out a program for reaching Brooklyn's millions with the truth in the Rosenberg case.

An opportunity for doing so will be yours and ours on Wednesday, July 30th, 8:30 P.M., at the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn.

We know that you will want to be there to give us the benefit of your good advice, experience and help. Without those, and much more, it would be hopeless to think of securing justice -- and life itself -- for the Rosenbergs.

We who write you are only a handful of people, limited in very many ways; but together with you and many more like you we can find the strength which this just cause requires.

Let us see you on the evening of
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30th, 8:30 P.M., HOTEL BOSSERT, BKLYN.
Court St. - BMT
Jay & Fulton - 8th Ave Sub. - IRT
Boro Hall - IRT

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Reginald H. Bass - Peggy Strauss-Muriel Symington

(Rev) Reginald H. Bass - Peggy Strauss-Muriel Symington

on Wednesday, July 30th, 8:30 P.M.
at the Hotel Bossert, Montague and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn

1B80

✓ b7D

b7D

David Almon,
Executive Secretary

[illegible]

the following is the program of the conferences:

2:30 P.M.

9:00 A.M. Opening Session
The Rosenberg Case -
The Facts and
Discussion

1:00 P.M.

What's to Be Done?

Discussion of plans to step-up campaign for a new trial

Freedom of Ethel Rosenberg

Report on progress of
campaign on Rosenberg
Case to Stalin Midwest
Prisoners

6:00 P.M.

Old tournaments

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I respectfully urge that you save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

I believe that the death sentence was unusually severe, particularly in view of the milder 10-year sentences given to Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, who were convicted of the more serious crime of treason.

I hope that you grant the Rosenbergs Executive Clemency.

Sincerely,

1391

JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman

1050 Sixth Ave.

New York 18, N. Y.

Room 2

1B91

PLACE
3 CENT
STAMP
HERE

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House

Washington, D. C.

1B91

THEY MUST NOT DIE !!!
HEAR THE FACTS OF THE
ROSENBERG CASE
SPONSORED BY THE COMPASS CLUB
AT THE YORKVILLE TEMPLE
157 EAST 86TH STR. BETW. LEX. & 3RD AVE
FRIDAY NOV. 28. AT 8⁰⁰ P.M.
MAIN SPEAKER MRS MORTON SOBELL

1B91

What you can do to save their lives:

1. Send a letter, telegram, or postal card to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., respectfully urging him to commute the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.
2. Send a similar letter, telegram, or postal card to your own Congressman and to your two U.S. Senators, respectfully urging them to speak up for a commutation of sentence for the Rosenbergs.
3. Ask your organization—church, union, synagogue, veterans' group, women's auxiliary, social club, bridge club—to send similar letters to the President and other officials.
4. Write to your local newspaper, and visit the editors with a delegation, asking them to speak up editorially for equal American justice for the Rosenbergs.
5. Send a contribution—whatever you can afford—to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case to help us carry on this work. Checks may be made out to Joseph Brainin, Chairman, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y. Tell us what else you think should be done.

World Public Opinion Clamors For Clemency

DOROTHY THOMPSON,

The Washington Star, April 12, 1951:

"The death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed, it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence."

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the two young Rosenberg children. . . . It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness."

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" . . . believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence."

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(Protestant Episcopalian), in an editorial on November 1, 1952:

"The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States. . . ."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1952

The New York Times

JERUSALEM SENDS A ROSENBERG PLEA

20 Religious Leaders Urge
Truman Clemency for Pair
Condemned as Spies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 18—Twenty prominent rabbis and religious leaders in Jerusalem appealed to President Truman today to extend clemency on behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The New York couple is under sentence to die in Sing Sing Prison for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

The petition, sponsored by Jerusalem relatives of the condemned spies, said:

"We can hardly imagine that Jews anywhere in the world and especially in a glorious country like the United States should act against the interests of the state. At least we are not aware of such an instance in the long history of the Jewish people.

"Similarly, we are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged in this case in time of peace."

The rabbi appealed to the President's sense of humanity and noted that the prisoners could do no further harm if they remained in custody.

The signatories included officials of the Chief Rabbinate and well-known Talmudic sages. Chief Rab-

NOTABLES WHO HAVE SPOKEN UP FOR THE ROSENBERGS

U.S. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY CLAY NEWCOMER (Ret.); REV. CLARENCE D. HERRIOTT, HONORABLE SIDNEY SILVERMAN, Member of Parliament, *Great Britain*; PROF. STEPHEN LOVEB, *Chairman of Character and Fitness Committee of Illinois Supreme Court*; WALDO FRANK, author; REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, *Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn*; RABBI ABRAHAM CRONBACH; DOROTHY DAY, *editor of the Catholic Worker*; RABBI G. GEORGE FOX, *Chicago*; RABBI DR. MEYER SHARFF; DR. GEORGE SARTON, *Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University and President of the International Union of the History of Science*; RABBI FRANKLIN COHN; HONORABLE ROBERT KENNY, *Los Angeles*; DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, author; REV. AMOS MURPHY, *Boston*; REV. STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, *Los Angeles*; YURI SUHL, author; NELSON ALGREN, author; A GROUP OF CATHOLIC LAYMEN associated with the *Catholic Worker* (Michael Harrington, Robert Ludlow, Martin Corbin, Izidore Fazio, Charles McCormack, Roger O'Neill); PROF. ROLAND H. BANTON, *Yale Divinity School*; DR. PAUL L. WHITELY, *Franklin and Marshall College*; RABBI ABRAHAM HORWITZ; REV. H. H. LESTER; RABBI L. A. GREENBERG; REV. THOMAS MCCANDLESS, *New York*; REV. CHARLES WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Albany, N. Y.*, and thousands of others. (Names of organizations and institutions are given solely for purposes of identification.)

National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case
1030 Sixth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

Hundreds of Thousands of Americans
are appealing for Clemency!

For the first time Americans have been
sentenced to death on such a charge!

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic information to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. With their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, they protest their innocence to this day. On April 5, 1951 Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case believes there is definitely grave and reasonable doubt about their conviction. But now, with the United States Supreme Court having turned down their request for a review of their conviction, the immediate issue is not their guilt or innocence, or the vindication that time may bring. *The issue now is to save the Rosenbergs from the unjust, un-American, unequal sentence of death. No other Americans, not even convicted traitors like Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, received the death sentence.*

EVEN THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEM GUILTY PROTEST THE UNJUST
SENTENCE AND ARE ASKING THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUTATION

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ
Chairman
DAVID ALMAN
Executive Secretary

1050 SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
BRyant 9-9694

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William A. Reuben
Dr. John L. Simon
Leon Straus
Lois Timmins
Elizabeth Todd
Dr. Leonard Tushnet
Dr. Gene Weltfish

November 26, 1952

Dear Friend:

~~The fate of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg is now in the~~
hands of President Harry S. Truman. Their execution
may take place during the Chanukah and Christmas season,
unless he spares their lives.

Hundreds of thousands of people in the United States
are writing to President Truman asking him to grant ex-
ecutive clemency to these two young parents. We ask you
to add your voice.

We believe that the enclosed material will show that
our country's history of merciful justice will be served
by a Presidential commutation of sentence.

In order to bring the appeal for clemency to millions
of our fellow-Americans we need fifty thousand dollars
for newspaper ads, radio and television programs, and to
send out letters like this one. The enclosed envelope
is for your contribution. Your check may be made payable
to Joseph Brainin, Chairman, or to the National Rosenberg
Committee. We hope you will want to help.

We pray that you will write to the President on be-
half of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and their two young
sons.

Sincerely,

DAVID ALMAN, Executive Secretary

1B91

What you can do to save their lives:

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National Committee to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

THE ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

Hundreds of Thousands of Americans
are appealing for Clemency!

Their Execution Is Set for the Week of January 12th!

For the first time Americans have been sentenced to death on such a charge!

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic information to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. With their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, they protest their innocence to this day. On April 5, 1951 Morton Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair.

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**EVEN THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEM GUILTY PROTEST THE UNJUST
SENTENCE AND ARE ASKING THE PRESIDENT FOR COMMUTATION**

1893

"They were convicted by the atmosphere and not by the evidence."—Justice Felix Frankfurter, in the Case of Sacco and Vanzetti. (1927) The whole world now knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent of the murder charge for which they were executed. But they are dead — victims of hysteria after World War 1.

Dear Colleague:

We ask you to join with us in an act of simple humanity to help save the lives of two people — parents of two small children; to help commute a death sentence which, if carried out, would shame our country before the whole world.

As you may know, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were indicted in 1950, charged with giving atomic information to Russia in 1944, when she was our wartime ally. In April, 1951, they were sentenced to the electric chair. The Supreme Court having turned down their request for a review, they are scheduled to be put to death in January.

In common with countless thousands of people — people of all faiths, all political beliefs — we believe this sentence to be both excessive and cruel, particularly in light of these facts:

Dr. Klaus Fuchs, scientist, most important A-bomb spy	14 years
David Greenglass, confessed spy	15 years
Ruth Greenglass, confessed accomplice	Free
Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, wartime traitors	10 years (now free)
Nazi spies, landed on coast from submarine	10 years
4 Nazis in Mulzahn case (gave vital aircraft information to Germany in 1941)	5 to 15 years
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg	<u>Death</u>

Regardless of the guilt or innocence of the Rosenbergs, we cannot believe that their death would make our country safer or stronger; that it would make anybody feel more proud or free. Many thoughtful people see in this sentence not the justice of mercy, but appeasement of the most unreasoning and extreme hysteria. If hysteria is fed with victims — and permitted to grow without protest — neither you nor we nor any other honest citizen is safe.

Hundreds of thousands of Americans — among them some of the most distinguished men and women in our country — are writing to President Truman asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs, as you can see from the partial list enclosed. If we want to live and rear our children without fear, if we want to practice our professions with dignity and honor, we must fight hysteria with sanity — with reason — and with mercy.

Will you take a few minutes out of your busy life to write a simple request to President Harry S. Truman — to commute the death sentence of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg? We believe that in years to come you will be very proud that you did.

Asa B. Friedman, M.D.	David R. Telson, M.D.
Monroe Schneider, M.D.	Irving Yachnes, M.D.
Paul Selden, D.D.S.	
Samuel R. Siegel, D.D.S.	
Phillips Brooks, D.D.S.	

If you require any additional information, call or write any of the above individuals in Brooklyn, or the Rosenberg Committee, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18. (BRyant 9-9694)

1B93

WE MUST SAVE THEIR LIVES!

The two small sons of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are looking to us - the American people - to speak out for justice and help prevent their parents' execution.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of helping to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union when that country was our war-ally. They have always maintained their innocence, and a reading of the trial record leaves grave doubts as to their guilt.

The basis for the case has even been questioned since leading atomic scien-

tists, such as Dr. Oppenheimer, have stated time and again that there are no unpublished atomic secrets. Aside from this the Government introduced no documentary evidence to connect the Rosenbergs with the alleged spy activities. They were convicted on the oral unproven testimony of one man, and his testimony has been characterized as making "little scientific sense" by Time magazine and others. There is no doubt that the present McCarran-McCarthy hysteria has prevented them from getting a fair trial.

NAZIS FREED! ROSENBERGS FACE DEATH

But even if they were not innocent - is the death sentence justified? This is the first time that a civil court has imposed the death sentence for espionage in our entire history. The severity of this sentence has not only shocked millions throughout this country and the world, but also defies reason and justice.

The Nazi murderers of 6 million Jews and millions of other people are being freed or their death sentences commuted to small prison terms. Self-admitted

German spies and confessed traitors, such as Tokyo Rose, have been given very light prison terms.

Yet Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are facing death for a far lesser crime - one which has not even been proved conclusively.

The fact that the death sentence has been reserved for two Jewish people has caused many responsible people to feel that this is a reflection of the rapid growth of anti-Semitism in our country during the past few years.

SPEAK OUT! ONLY YOUR IMMEDIATE ACTION CAN SAVE THE LIVES OF THE ROSENBERGS!

Scores of people and community leaders, such as Rabbi Gross, Rabbi Fox and Rev. Kennard have already urged a review of the case and a commutation of the death sentence. On Oct. 16, the Jewish Daily Forward and Jewish Day urged Pres. Truman to grant the Rosenbergs executive clemency. HERE ARE SOME OF THE THINGS YOU CAN DO RIGHT NOW TO HELP--

- PHONE or WRITE Congressman J.K. Javits JUDSON 6-0989, 630 Fifth Ave. He must try to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.
- WRITE or WIRE PRESIDENT TRUMAN - Urge that he commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.
- WRITE or WIRE Atty.-Gen. McGrannery. Urge a review of the Rosenberg and Sobell case.
- ASK your Rabbi, Minister, Organization or Union to WIRE the President.

Taiere Freint: Der tolt urteil gegen Julius un Etel Rosenberg is a schreckliche tragedie. Nazis veren bafreit ober et die por yunge mantshen kenan maglah farlieren seier leben far a sah a klomern farbrehen, bos is qgev noh nit fulkome nah nit bawiezn gevoren. Azoi long vie es is noh do zeit lemir epos tohn - schreib zum President Truman, un bet im er sol abschaffen dem tolt urteil.

ATTEND THE RALLY TO SAVE THE ROSENBERGS, 14TH ST. & UNION SQUARE
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29th FROM 5:30 P.M. TO 7 P.M.

Wash. Hqts. & Inwood Comm. to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Ave., NYC

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DELIVERED**

Sedgwick & Co

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DO NOT PAY THE \$2000 FINE
National Association to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

1

Committee To Secure Justice In The Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRAININ
Chairman

DAVID ALMAN
Executive Secretary

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Lois Timmins
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Dr. Gene Weiffish

Dear Friends:

An effort is being made to get 1000 ministers to sign a clemency appeal to President Truman.

Please send us at once the names of all ministers who have spoken up, made sermons, or promised to do something privately. (Their names will not be published.) Please indicate what each minister has done.

This project is being handled by a clergymen's committee, independently of our Committee. We are anxious to cooperate, however, and want to give them these names.

Please try to supply us with this information within the next day or two.

In reply, give minister's name, address, church, denomination and degree of cooperation.

Sincerely,

David Alman

DA:tl

1898



"For I desired mercy and not sacrifice"
HOSEA 6:6

"Blessed are the merciful:
for they shall obtain mercy"

MATTHEW 5:7
-The Sermon on the Mount-

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND
A MEETING ON THE QUESTION
OF CLEMENCY FOR THE
ROSENBERGS AT 122 PIERREPONT
STREET ON FRIDAY, JAN. 9,
AT 8:30 P.M.

THERE WILL BE PROMINENT SPEAKERS
CHAIRMAN: REV. WILLIAM H. MELISH

1899

Sponsored by the Brooklyn Heights Committee to Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs.

Dear Mr. President:

The imposition of the death sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg has shocked public opinion throughout the world, because of its unwarranted and unprecedented severity.

Since the courts have failed to act, it is now solely within your power to exercise executive clemency to prevent the execution of the Rosenbergs on January 12, 1953.

May I urge that such an act on your part would be greeted throughout the world by the Jewish people, and by all people, who will see in that generous act a sign of humanity and decency.

I wish to add my name to the appeal for Executive Clemency
for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

NAME _____
(PLEASE PRINT)
ADDRESS _____
UNION _____
TITLE _____
SIGNATURE _____

(Union listed for purpose of identification only)

Please sign and return to:

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY
FOR THE ROSENBERGS
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 19, N. Y. Tel.: BRyant 9-9683

12-100

1. "LIKE OTHERS WE SPOKE FOR PEACE"

"We never dreamed that we would ever become a 'case,' that we should one day be taken from our loved ones, tried on an unbelievable charge, found guilty and sentenced to death. But that is what happened to us. For two years we have been in a terrible loneliness, in the shadow of the electric chair.

"We cannot believe that we are simply victims of some nightmarish miscarriage of justice, that we are the victims of a case of mistaken identity. It seems to us that it was inevitable that five years of oppressive laws, of a wave of persecutions, of heresy hunting, should lead to a barbaric sentence of death against two innocent persons.

"We are an ordinary man and wife, and it was inevitable that ordinary people would be grievously persecuted by the history of these past few years.

"Like others we spoke for peace, because we did not want our two little sons to live in the shadow of war and death. Like others we spoke for the liberties of our fellow citizens, because we believe, and want our children to believe, in the fine democratic traditions of our country."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in a letter from Sing Sing's death house on March 10, 1952.

When the news came they received it quietly enough. After all there had been no peak of hope or depth of despair that this ordinary man and wife, guilty of nothing save fighting for peace and the Bill of Rights, had not suffered during their 660 days and nights in Sing Sing's death house. The nights were worst for it was then that they could not protect themselves from the thought of their two small boys. This was just one thing more - one other time when they could not break but only know that decent people would still ^{(gave them from death, from the} ~~from the~~ monstrous fabrication that they ^{had} ~~stolen~~ the secret of the atom bomb.

The ^{principal} ~~heart~~ keeper, or the ~~UK~~ as he is known in the precincts of Sing Sing, told them on the morning of Nov. 22, 1952. He stopped first before the cell of Julius Rosenberg, ruddy checked and vital, a large and somehow ~~enormous~~ handsome young man, who was playing chess, calling out his moves to the unseen occupant of another death house cell. He was wearing a white shirt and gray denim trousers of prison issue. He had not shaved yet and his mustache was bristly.

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2. rosenbergs

The NK told him quickly - that he and his wife, Ethel, were to die ^{during the week of Jan. 12, 1953} unless they were saved by the executive clemency of President Truman. ^{Fifty-one} ~~days~~ days. There was a look on Rosenberg's face that the keeper, or

so he said later, did not enjoy and he turned away quickly. He was climbing

~~a steel stairway to the women's tier of death house cells. Then he heard Julius call after him. "I think - I still think, " he dimly heard him shout, "the American people will save us!"~~

a steel stairway

The head keeper was walking toward the cell of Ethel Rosenberg when he heard her singing. She once sang in a choir and the scores of symphonies and operas have been a ^{comfort} ~~source of~~ ^{source of the} to her in the women's death house where she is alone, the only occupant. Later the matron told him that it was a Brahms

lullaby, one that had been a favorite of her children. She must have heard his steps for the song stopped abruptly. Her serious, sensitive face was framed by the bars of her cell when he stood before her. She did not move. She said no word. ~~He hesitated in saying what he must and his eye wandered to a shelf of books hastily fastened to the bars, the poetry of Emily Dickinson, Farrington's Main Currents, and Wolfe's You Can't Go Home Again. And then he said it.~~ She was still standing there, her hands clenched to the bars, when he left. ^(space)

The head keeper seemed a trifle upset when he told the Rosenbergs' lawyer about it. "She's so little," he said. "Why, she can't be more than five feet in height." Most of the prison guards like the Rosenbergs. They know they are not criminals. ~~They are inclined to think, and in a way they are right, that it was their unusual interest in books and music and the fate of humanity that got them into trouble.~~

For that matter virtually everyone who has studied the case ^{knows} ~~knows~~ that the Rosenbergs are sacrifices to the Moloch that ~~is~~ ^{the} atom bomb ~~which~~ ^{that super-weapon which became a fetish and} came into being with a flash that killed 60,000 men, women and children, ^{and} ~~and~~ ^(the press reports) which has been perfected, ~~it is said,~~ until one bomb can now level a city and kill 600,000. People who can speak of destroying a population at a single stroke ~~cannot be moved by the plight of an innocent "ordinary" man and wife.~~

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Almost everyone who has examined the trial record feels that the Rosenbergs ~~are~~ ^{are} victims of the cult of the atombomb; of the fantastic mania of "Secrecy" ^{about} ~~of~~ that which scientists say is 'already known'; a pretended secrecy used to foment sentiment for war.

They believe that the young Jewish parents are human sacrifices to what Supreme Court Justice Douglas called "the black ^{silence} ~~pill~~ of fear" ~~that has covered the land~~, to the panic and hysteria that ambitious politicians use to hide their graft and obtain their ends, ~~casualties of the cold war along with reason and generosity, the Bill of Rights and the process of law.~~

They point to the fact that ~~many~~ ^(most of time) the savage sentence against them is absolutely unprecedented, the first of its kind in American history; that Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, as well as at least four other Americans found guilty of treason during World War II, received sentences of ^{ten} ~~thirteen~~ years while Elsa Koch, the Nazi murderer of Buchenwald, has been set free by the American authorities. Dr. ~~Walt~~ ^{in Germany} Fuchs, a confessed atom bomb spy, received sentence of fourteen years in England while Dr. Allan Nunn, another confessed spy, received a life sentence. Many of those who have interested themselves in the case, including

leaders in the fields of religion, science, art and labor, are ~~disturbed~~ ^{disturbed} by the fact that Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufmann, who sentenced the Rosenbergs to death, declared in doing so that this ordinary man and wife from New York's East Side were responsible for the Korean War. He said they were guilty, although they had been neither charged nor tried for such a crime, of contributing to 50,000 American casualties on battlefields ^{they had never seen} eight thousand miles away.

Some feel that the Rosenbergs are the finest kind of patriots, that their stand against an atomic world war is in the highest interests of the American people, that their struggle for complete equality for the Negro people and their rights of labor and against the Taft-Hartley act and thought control and heresy hunting and imprisonment for belief was and is a struggle for the welfare of the immense majority of their countrymen.

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They note that number of the United States is charged with selling its planes to the North Koreans and is now in the process of life imprisonment.

atomic spy received a sentence half that long

4. rosenbergs

They made 65,

But above all, those who have concerned themselves with this case - and are of every faith and political belief - believe that the two young parents are the victims of perjured testimony of those who themselves faced death unless they could avoid it by the only alternative open to them - confessing.

There are also those who feel that the punishment meted out is far in excess of the crime. The main women are alleged to have committed. These are the reasons why a great national and international movement is increasing by the day and hour, thousands on thousands of people demanding that President Truman grant executive clemency to the Rosenbergs, demanding that their effort to establish their innocence shall not be silenced forever in the electric chair.

Everywhere men and women are recalling the Sacco-Vanzetti case, recalling that their innocence was finally admitted, but only after their execution. Everywhere as they work they resolve it must not happen again. Innocence established after death will not return the parents of orphaned children.

In Chicago and New York, in Los Angeles and Detroit, Catholic priests, and Jewish rabbis, trade union officials who remember Mooney and know that the Rosenbergs have been active trade unionists, Negro leaders who know the anatomy of frame-up better than any Americans, are combining to save this country from a precedent that threatens death for unpopular views. In Paris, they picket the American Embassy, the last act of the great French poet, Paul Eluard, hero of the underground, and on his death bed, was to pen an appeal for the Rosenbergs. He had seen such killings under the Nazis, he wrote, but had believed them impossible under a democracy. In Paris, too, as they picket the American Embassy, they speak of the Dreyfus case, for there are overtones to the anti-Semitic, as this pamphlet will further show, in the Rosenbergs' trial that will not down.

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In Great Britain, scores of the country's leading scientists, hundreds of its leading Jewish baristers, hundreds of university professors, actors and artists as well as the London Trades Union Council, representing 600,000 English trade union members, demand that the Rosenbergs shall not die.

In Jerusalem twenty of ^{Jerusalem} Palestine's religious leaders cable President Truman, "We are not aware of any precedent where a person has been condemned to death in a democratic country for offenses alleged, as in this case, in time of peace." From Cleveland and San Francisco, from Boston and Alabama, Tokyo and Iowa, Bombay and Indiana, men and women of good ^{will} of every creed and political belief are writing President Truman asking for clemency. For this is a case, like the Dreyfus case, that stirs the conscience of mankind.

The hour is late and the forces of reaction strong, but if you read this pamphlet, and pursue the detailed proof of that which has been stated here, you will see, I think, why a victory must be won. As for the Rosenbergs, they will have two beliefs, ~~and these are their life~~. The first is in their innocence. The second is that their fellow citizens will not permit the innocent to die.

2. "YOU WHO ARE FREE TODAY..."

"We are not martyrs or heroes, nor do we wish to be. We want to live, we want to be reunited with each other, we want to be with our children again. But we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes for the peaceful, neighborly democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race.

"We do not pretend that we are unafraid. But we fear also for those for whom our death sentence is a precedent, for those who like us may find themselves in our place, unless you, who are free today, make us free again."

^{Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, writing from Sing Sing's death house.}
The Rosenbergs' arrest came almost as unexpectedly as a bolt of lightning

~~from~~ from a cloudless sky. Before they could get their bearings, almost before they knew with what they were charged, they were jerked from the quiet of their home, their children thrust into an institution, flashlights ~~were~~ burst in their faces as photographers clamored, they were interrogated ~~constantly~~ constantly by the F.B.I., their ~~only~~ ^{are immediately pulled and held in jail so high they could not raise a} homes were ~~separate cells~~, and every engine of public opinion, above all the press and radio, ~~were~~ ^{was} thundering "Guilty!"

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Not the least incredible part of it was that the chief witness against them was Ethel Rosenberg's own brother, David Greenglass, the enemy of her husband, ^{he} confessed himself an atomic spy ^{— like her} ~~and~~ purchased his own life and that of his wife, who also confessed by denouncing his sister and her husband ^{whom he hated?} ~~whom he hated?~~

And then there was the unbelievable trial ^{where} every good thing they had ever done, such as their fight against Spanish fascism, was introduced against them as evidence of their guilt. ^{There was the charge of the trial judge that they were} the unprecedented sentence that ~~sentenced~~ ^{sentenced} them guilty of starting a ~~war~~ ^{war} half a world away — and they found themselves in Sing Sing's death house.

From the first, Julius Rosenberg knew that they must ^{draw upon the last reserves of their great} ~~have~~ an unbreakable courage if they themselves were to avoid breaking. ^{not to break.} ~~The fact of~~ Their innocence meant little when their ~~human~~ human bodies, their simple average personalities, were pitted against all the vast impersonal power of a government ^{seemingly} intent on killing them. Buried in steel and concrete, gripped by a machine which could lift them into the electric chair no matter what their protests ^{as they were} ~~in~~ innocence, in separate cells, by means almost of letter alone, they ~~had~~ ^{held} a courage and a belief that the people would save them so strong that it was a weapon and a protection. They took for their motto, repeating it constantly in their letters, "Courage, Confidence, Perspective." They thought of themselves as representatives of the American people, of ordinary people everywhere, fighting against tyranny, against world war and a growing fascism. If they could repel the moments of ~~what~~ terror and horror that were sometimes theirs, if they could fight on, the people they represented would, too, for they and the people were one. And ~~sometimes~~ ^{sometimes} their courage made them proud and ~~for a moment~~ ^{sometimes}, almost happy.

From the first, too, it had been possible, and it remained possible, for them to save themselves from death if they would "confess" and implicate ~~others~~ ^{The leaders of a political party which was everywhere}. They could live if they would lie. Only some words, and they would live. But, as they said, "we will not pay the price that is asked of us, to betray our hopes for the peaceful, neighborly, democratic world which our children and all children need if they are to carry on the human race." They chose death, if that must be, rather than betray the American people, rather than become a party to fixing death as a penalty for dissent from war.

"Only a word, only a lie
To change your destiny.
Recall, reflect, remember long
How sweet the mornings be."

Center

1941 18101
O'Neill

How the letters of our wives support the strike

7. Rosenbergs

The Rosenbergs were ~~was~~ sentenced to death - the formal charge was conspiracy to commit espionage - on April 5, 1951. By April 15, Ethel Rosenberg ~~was~~ in the Sing Sing's death house while her husband remained in the ~~the~~ federal detention house in New York City. On April 17, she wrote him:

My very our dearest husband:

I don't know when I've had such a time ~~bringing~~ bringing myself to write you. My brain seems to have slowed to all but a complete halt under the weight of the myriad impressions that have been stamping themselves upon it minute by minute, hour by hour, since my removal here. I feel a sharp need to share all that burdens my mind and heart and so bring to naught, make invalid the bitter physical reality of our separation...

Darling, do I sound a bit cracked? Actually I am serious about it and find that I must at least express my deep-seated frustrations so that you will comprehend all I must endure in order to "rest from my locked spirit my soul's language." That's from Thomas Wolfe's "You Can't Go Home Again," from which inspired writing I am draining deep emotional and intellectual gratification.

As you see, sweetheart, I have already embarked on the next lap of our history-making journey. Already there appear ~~signs~~ signs of my growing maturity. The bars of my large, comfortable cell hold several ~~handwritten, colorful cards~~ books; the lovely, colorful cards (including your exquisite birthday greeting to me) that I accumulated at the House of Detention line the top ledge of my writing table to pleasure the eyes and brighten the spirit.

The ~~children's~~ children's snapshots are taped onto a "picture frame" made of cardboard, and smile sweetly at me whenever I so desire, and somehow within me I shall find that "courage, confidence and perspective" I shall need to see me through through the days and nights of bottomless horror, of tortured screams I may not utter, of frenzied ~~longing~~ longing I must deny!

Julie, dearest, how I wait upon the journey's end and our triumphant return to that precious life from which the foul monsters of our time have sought to drag us! Bunny, I'll have to write you a second letter after this one goes out as I don't want to keep you waiting a minute longer for word ~~from~~ from me. Darling, I love you.

To which her husband replied:

Dearest Ethel:
I received your wonderful letter this afternoon. The first impression I got is that the situation as it confronted you was both overwhelming and to some degree you were a bit emotionally shocked...If our lawyers do not

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succeed in bringing you back to the Women's Detention Home I will move heaven and earth to be sent to Sing Sing to be nearer you and to be able to see you whenever it is possible.

I beg you not to try to sway me from this decision as this is what I must do. Your single document is indelible proof that not only are you a tremendous person, but you have the courage, confidence and enlightened perspective to ~~move~~ come through all this hell and then some. My wife, I stand humble beside you, proud of you and inspired by such a woman!

It is impossible to keep the truth and facts of our case hidden from the public. Sooner or later the true picture, the real facts, will become known to all. Many people have already expressed to our lawyers and my family, their sentiments and desire to help us. Take heart and know that we are not alone and that the monstrous sentence passed on us which at first stunned the people, will, as time goes on, result in an avalanche of protest and this great movement coupled to our legal fight will set us free.

Sweetheart, I am not trying to minimize all the difficulties you face. Believe me I am fully aware of all the nightmares, the pain and hurt you feel. My heart cries out for you and I want ~~in~~ so to shield and protect you and be with you in this time of need and to hold you in my arms. Yet I feel so sure of you that I just know you will always be there and that is the assurance that we will some day find each other again and go back, as you say, to our precious life and wonderful family.

In mid-May, 1951, Julius Rosenberg was successful in his efforts to be transferred to Sing Sing's death house that he might be near his wife. They saw each other for the first time in six weeks. After this meeting, Ethel Rosenberg wrote her husband:

Can we ever forget the turbulence and struggle, the joy and beauty of the early years of our relationship when you courted me and I accepted you as my heart's dearest? Together we hunted down the answers to ~~the~~ the seemingly insolvable riddles ~~in~~ a complex and callous society ~~presented~~ presented. Those answers have withstood the test of time and change and still stand for all those who are not afraid to look and see and examine as we did in the long ago and far away.

Indeed it is because we didn't hesitate to blazon forth those very answers, it is because we were relentless, uncompromising, ~~in~~ in implementing our beliefs with action that we sit today within the gray walls of Sing Sing awaiting we know not what further pain and sorrow and emptiness. And yet for the sake of those answers, for the sake of American democracy, justice and brotherhood, for the sake of peace and bread and roses, and the innocent laughter of little children, shall we continue to sit here in dignity and ~~pride~~ pride and in the deep and abiding knowledge of our innocence before God and man until the truth becomes a clarion call to all decent humanity and the doors of this slaughter house are flung wide!

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14. Rosenberg

Julius was a serious boy given to long, long thoughts about the state of the world. Both in grade school and in high school he liked American history and it seemed to him that the American ^{people} fight for democracy, ^{and more than} the struggle against slavery, ~~and such basic American principles as those declaring all men are created equal and that government exists to protect everyone anywhere has the right and duty to think and speak as he pleases,~~ were merely a modern extension of the ancient fight of his people for liberty. The Bill of Rights, with its provisions for a fair trial and against cruel and unusual punishment, ^{was} were not merely a school lesson to him. It was a precious possession to be fought for. It hurt him when he found that much of ~~it~~ ^{the Constitution} was a mockery as far as the American Negro ^{5,000,000} people were concerned and he resolved to fight for its extension to them.

^{Julius} was fourteen when Hitler came into power, ^{using many other things. The big lie} ~~and on the doctrine that~~ ^{as a part of his preparation for Hitler,} Jews everywhere and always were traitors and should be exterminated. ^{by means} ~~was~~ the huge frame-up that was the Reichstag fire trial. There were millions upon millions then ^{who} ~~that~~ believed this ~~frame-up~~ trial, fabricated completely by

the Nazis, was a true trial for a real crime - but now there is not a responsible person in the world ^{who} ~~that~~ does not ~~know~~ ^{know} that it ~~is~~ ^{was} a frame-up. For ~~an~~ ^{an} frame-up, consisting of manufactured evidence, and testimony, perfectly tailored ~~evidence~~ ^{tailored} out to meet the needs of the prosecution, the hardest kind of case in the world for the innocent, to ^{win} ~~lose~~. ^{with} ~~But~~ the election of FDR came in the same year and with it Julius Rosenberg began to learn something of the power of the people. The ~~people~~ ^{Popular} Front in France, formed to save the country from fascism and regain it from the 200 families who were plundering it as they beckoned to Hitler, the organization of the mass ~~mass~~ ^{mass} industries of the United States into the CIO; and above all the resistance of the gallant people of Spain to Hitler and Mussolini and Franco, filled him with elation and the knowledge that if people unite they are an ~~invincible~~ ^{invincible} irresistible social force.

He was seventeen when he entered City College in 1935 and already stories were coming out of Germany of the sufferings of his people in Buchenwald and Dachau. The next year he met Ethel Greenglass, a tiny and sensitive girl who wrote poetry, sang in the Schola Cantorum ^(C) as its youngest member, studied

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W.S.B. Du Bois, world famous scholar and ^{ally of} the negro people, was actually indicted ^{for} advocating world peace charged with being

Julius might have been discouraged were it not for his family. But when he went home at night and entered his own little cubicle in the vast housing project, almost a town in itself, he closed the door on a troubled ^{world}. They had built something together, he and Ethel, in these ~~small~~ three small rooms, their windows shining in the darkness, that ~~glimmered~~ pitted fragile human happiness, with little more weight and substance than laughter or a baby's voice, against the huge forces threatening the welfare of mankind. Robert was born in 1947. The Rosenbergs bought a second-hand upright for \$25 and they had pleasant evenings singing and playing with the children.

There was increasing talk of a preventive war against Russia. The atombomb had grown into a fantastic cult, into something regarded with almost superstitious awe, and it was secret like some holy of holies buried deep in an ancient pagan temple. It was the magic talisman, it was the keeper of the nation's safety, it had a terrible, inhuman power and now the newspapers and radio talked endlessly of its ^{new American bombs had increased} capacity for mass man slaughter ^{its capacity for mass man slaughter} until it could kill at a ratio 1000 times more deadly than the old-fashioned bomb which had killed but 60,000. ^{in excess} Anti-Semitism was increasing. Spy scares and hysteria were

pyramiding to unprecedented heights. There were loyalty pledges, in which ^{Teachers were being paid 0, writers paid, actors, writers} people gained a precarious safety, by signing statements. There was no quicker way to be marked as a Communist than to advocate world peace, unless it was to do for the Bill of Rights. Informers were ~~honored~~ were honored by public proclamation - there was a Philbrick Day in Boston and a Cvetie Day in Pittsburgh - and newspapers, radios and motion pictures contained little more than accounts of probable war and Red penetration. It was said that the State Department was dominated by Communists, and the loyalty of even the Secretary of State was questioned, even that of General of the Army George Marshall. There were hundreds of ~~arrests~~ ^{arrests} scores of legislative investigations, attacks against the foreign born, trial after trial, and for the first time in the nation's history Americans were being imprisoned for their political views in trials under the Smith Act in which ^{known and need the world over,} books were the main evidence.

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Spies were everywhere. Red gone to back in winter nights. Building. He saw whistle around the house. a tycoon at the East River, that he would not help thinking of the direction of government.

against the negro people

23. rosenbergs

4. THE TRIAL

"After a full study...I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentences, of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand."

D.N. Pritt, Q.C., former member of the British parliament, a leader of the British bar, and chairman of the International Committee for the Investigation of the Reichstag Fire.

Another from Pritt

Three ~~different~~ ^{in succession} indictments were returned ~~replacing~~ ^{replacing} the first and the last superseding the second, as David Greenglass continued to remember now ramifications to his story. The final indictment, returned Jan. 31, 1951, was in itself evidence ~~of the~~ ^{of the} named seven members of an alleged conspiracy to commit espionage in time of war in ~~behalf~~ ^{on behalf} of a foreign ~~power~~ ^{power} government, the Soviet Union, but said nothing, of course, concerning the fact that the United States has never been at war with Russia.

Three of the state ~~convicts~~ ^{convicts} in the case and one, a member of the staff, ~~had~~ ^{had} left the country long before the arrests and long before Ruth Greenglass, for example, who was not even under arrest but had confessed to her part in stealing ~~atomic~~ ^{atomic} secrets, was named as one of the conspirators but was not indicted. She had reason enough in some possible future charge that ~~carried a death penalty~~ ^{carried a death penalty} to place the ~~blame~~ ^{blame}, if possible, on someone else.

Her husband, David Greenglass, was named as a defendant but he was not tried. Rather he was allowed to plead guilty after the trial, when he received a sentence of fifteen years, and after he admitted that he hoped his testimony against the Rosenbergs would save him from the possibility of a death sentence.

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F. B. I. Affidavit Admits Witness Lied in Rosenberg Case!

THE LIE:

On March 27, 1951, Ben Schneider, a government witness, swore under oath that he had not seen Julius Rosenberg since June 1950, when he allegedly took photographs of the Rosenbergs (which were never produced in court).

(Court Record, Page 1429)

THE FBI ADMISSION:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG AND MORTON SOBELL

Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT
C134-245

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. On March 26, 1951 . . . I brought Mr. Schneider into courtroom. . . I instructed Mr. Schneider to look around the courtroom and see if he saw anybody he recognized.

**A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE ROSENBERGS ARE SCHEDULED TO DIE,
THE F.B.I. MAKES THIS SENSATIONAL ADMISSION!**

**THERE IS NEW PROOF THAT THE KEY WITNESS—
GREENGLASS—ALSO LIED!**

**WHAT THREATS OR PROMISES WERE MADE TO GET THESE
WITNESSES TO LIE UNDER OATH?**

**THE ROSENBERGS SWEAR THEY ARE INNOCENT!
... BUT THEY ARE SCHEDULED TO DIE THE WEEK OF JAN. 12!**

**SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS DIE WHILE SO MUCH DOUBT REMAINS
OF THEIR GUILT?**

Write or wire President Harry S. Truman, Washington, D. C.

Ask him to Save the Rosenbergs.

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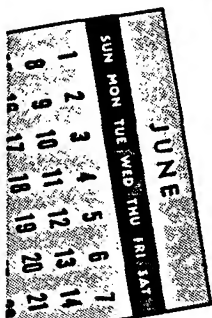
Issued by: NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS,
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

BRyan 9-9683

Q. 145-22-58

What
Does
The Month
Of June
Mean
To
You?





We in New York have declared the first two weeks in the month -- June 1st-June 15th -- a "Freedom Fortnight" for Morton Sobell. We are calling on everyone interested in this case to act in some way in behalf of Sobell's freedom.

To thousands of Americans, June is a very special time of year... a time for action in the case of Morton Sobell... especially this June, five years after the Rosenberg execution... a time when people want to express their feelings... to act on this case so close to our hearts.

People will canvass for signatures on petitions. Literature will be distributed in public places. Community leaders will be visited. House gatherings will be held. Petition tables will be in the streets. The office will be open every night in the week and on Saturdays.

Your participation in some or all of this activity is urgently needed. During this period of dedication to securing justice for Morton Sobell, please be sure to do one or more of the following:

- ▶ GET YOUR FRIENDS to sign the Sobell petition. (One is enclosed -- ask us for more.)
- ▶ PARTICIPATE IN CANVASSING and distribution of literature. (Call at the office for information and materials.)
- ▶ HOLD A HOUSE GATHERING. (We can help with speakers, films, entertainment.)
- ▶ ASK A PROMINENT PERSON in your community to write to the President or sign the petition.
- ▶ COME TO OUR SOBEL, OFFICE to do volunteer work. (Such as typing, answering the phone, hand addressing, etc.)
- ▶ MAIL YOUR FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION to the Sobell Committee
940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
Telephone: AL 4-9983

This is your invitation to our

FREEDOM FORTNIGHT

GET-TOGETHER

climaxing our two weeks of work and launching our summer program

SATURDAY, JUNE 14
7:30 to 11 P. M.

NOLA STUDIOS
Room 619
113 West 57th Street
(between 6th & 7th Aves.)

Come and meet your friends
Hear the results of our work
Share in this meaningful evening

Refreshments
Entertainment
Special Attraction:
Earl Robinson

No admission charge

Remember to bring your signed petitions and contributions collected

Auspices of
New York Sobell Committee
940 Broadway - New York 10, N. Y.
Algonquin 4-9983

PH-240-5
11/13/53
A.C.

AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS
APPEALING FOR CLEMENCY

- Brigadier General H. Newcomer (ret.)
- Brooklyn Jewish Examiner
- Chaplain Charles Raven, England
- The Churchman
- Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
- California Jewish Voice
- Prof. Rudolph Carnap, Princeton University
- Dudley Colliard, Esq., England
- Rabbi Abraham Cronbach
- Shaw Desmond, D.L.H., F.R.S.A., England
- Cedric Dover, writer
- Rabbi G. George Fox
- Haaretz (Hebrew daily in Israel)
- Judge Norval K. Harris, Indiana
- Arthur Garfield Hays, attorney
- Rev. John Paul Jones
- Mervyn Jones, writer, England
- Lord Chorley of Kendal, England
- Mary Van Kleack, social worker
- Dr. Bernard Loomer, Divinity School, Chicago
- Dr. George Sarton, Harvard University
- Rabbi Meyer Sharff
- The Jewish Morning Journal
- The Jewish Daily Forward
- The Jewish Day
- Toronto (Canada) Daily Hebrew Journal
- Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton University

NOTICE OF PARTICIPATION IN THE
NATIONAL CLEMENCY AND PRAYER GATHERING

(If more than one person is participating, please attach name and address on separate sheet of paper or secure additional copies of this Call from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18.)

Name.....

Address.....

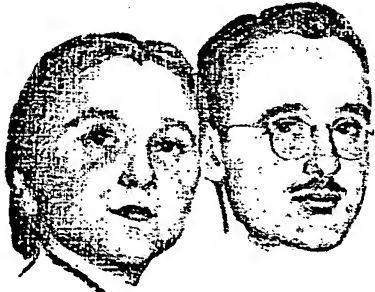
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☐ I am going as an individual
I am going on behalf of my ☐ church ☐ synagogue ☐ union

Name of Organization.....

I cannot attend, but enclose my contribution of \$ to help defray the expenses of the National Clemency Gathering.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.



a call to a

NATIONAL CLEMENCY
and PRAYER GATHERING

*to appeal to the President of the United States for
clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg*

1B106

IF THERE WAS EVER A TIME for our nation to show the world its capacity for mercy and humaneness, that time is now.

Today Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, young parents of two small sons, sit in the death house at Sing Sing prison, facing execution the week of January 12th. Their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, has been sent to Alcatraz Prison, under a thirty year sentence. They were convicted of conspiracy to give information, during World War II, to our ally, Soviet Russia. These three asserted their innocence then — and they assert their innocence today.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS APPALLED AT DEATH SENTENCE

Hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, who believe that the Rosenbergs and Sobell were fairly tried and convicted or who express no opinion as to the fairness of the trial, are nevertheless united in their opinion that the Rosenberg death sentences should not be carried through. They point to the fact that persons like Axis Sally and Tokyo Rose, convicted of the more serious crime of treason, received only short sentences. Even Dr. Klaus Fuchs, regarded as the key man in this atomic espionage "ring," was sentenced only to 14 years.

Learned men and women, eminent lawyers and judges among them, have studied the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. They have expressed the fear that the Rosenbergs and Sobell may have been unjustly convicted because of the tragic political and social passions that are so widespread today.

All these are appalled at these death sentences because never before in our country's history—in peace or war—has a civilian court sentenced anyone to death on such a charge. They ask: What example to the world will these death sentences set? What problems will we solve by taking the lives of this young couple? They are moved by the terrible blight these death sentences, if carried out, will cast upon the two orphaned Rosenberg children.

THEY APPEAL FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

They appeal to the President of the United States, who this very June granted Executive Clemency to a man sentenced to death, to spare the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

To the end that the President and Congress may see how great are the numbers of the American people who are for clemency for the Rosenbergs and Sobell, a National Clemency Gathering has been called for January 4th and 5th (Sunday and Monday), in Washington, D. C. The Gathering will appeal to the President, the Department of Justice, and members of Congress, and will engage in prayer and work in the nation's capital on these two days.

We invite and urge the participation of men and women everywhere, irrespective of religious or political affiliation, of churches and synagogues, union and professional associations, civic and cultural groups, women's organizations, and all other associations to which our fellow-Americans belong — to participate in this urgent cause.

SUNDAY and MONDAY, JANUARY 4 and 5, 1953
NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY—WASHINGTON, D. C.

13106

Mercy for the Rosenbergs—Freda Kirchwey

THE *Nation*

January 10, 1953

Mercy for the Rosenbergs

BY FREDA KIRCHWEY

WHETHER Julius and Ethel Rosenberg live or die, their case will be tried over and over again in the minds of people everywhere. One need not question the ability or good faith of Judge Kaufman to recognize that there are weak spots in the evidence on which the Rosenbergs were convicted and sentenced. But at this eleventh hour such considerations are almost irrelevant. What remain important as the day of execution approaches are deeper considerations of humanity and mercy and an honest weighing of the Rosenbergs' offense against the irreparable punishment they face. It is not necessary to challenge their guilt; it is essential to ask whether the crime they committed, in the circumstances under which they committed it, justifies death. By refusing to grant the Rosenbergs judicial clemency Judge Kaufman last week reiterated his belief that it does.

Now President Truman must ask himself that question, and we profoundly hope he will find a different answer. Otherwise his conscience and that of the American people will be heavily burdened. We have not yet hardened ourselves to endure the ruthless dictates of "political justice"; we still reject concepts of vengeance and exemplary punishment. If the Rosenbergs die, we shall feel that both concepts presided at their execution.

It would be absurd to minimize the crime of which they were convicted. Whether or not it was "worse than murder," as Judge Kaufman declared, it was bad enough. But it was not treason, and it was not spying in behalf of an enemy country—however hard it is to keep that in mind in the atmosphere of cold war. Judge Kaufman takes issue with the frequent assertion that the Rosenbergs were guilty of peace-time espionage and that the death sentence is without precedent in such cases. They were sentenced, he says, for war-time espionage. "This court would not have the power to impose these sentences for peace-time espionage." But in thus demolishing one of the arguments against their execution, he provides a new and possibly stronger one. For if their sentence is based only upon acts committed during the war, the contention that they were enlisted in a "conspiracy to destroy their own country" loses its force. Certainly they were not free to "decide for themselves" whether or not atom secrets should be given to Russia. But is not their undeniable guilt modified by the fact that Russia was our ally in the war and that our government was going to great lengths to keep it powerful and on our side? The Judge tries to brush aside this uncomfortable question by pointing out that the Rosenbergs' spying continued "right down to 1950." In doing so he falls into a trap of his own making—his previous asser-

tion that peace-time espionage would not justify the death sentence.

The truth is, Judge Kaufman denies any validity to the extenuating effect of our war-time alliance with Russia by citing as a precedent the case of the German spies and saboteurs who slipped into this country in 1942. Few protests were heard, he says, against their execution after a military trial. He makes nothing of the fact that these spies were working for an enemy with which we were at war—our major enemy.

He ignores completely a further fact which would demolish this precedent, even were it a legitimate one. There were other German saboteurs who slipped into the United States after the lot he refers to. They were also tried and sentenced to death. But they were not executed while the war lasted, and when it ended and the problem of dealing with them arose, their sentence was commuted and they were sent to federal prison. The complete story of the German spies would provide an excellent precedent for reducing, not confirming, the sentence against the Rosenbergs.

THE Judge also did his best to counter the plea that the death sentence is far out of line with the penalties imposed for similar offenses in Britain and Canada. Klaus Fuchs, he says, received the maximum punishment possible under British law, and both Fuchs and Alan Nunn May pleaded guilty; in any case this country is under no obligation to "blindly follow the law of a foreign nation." One can only urge, in answer, that when our own law permits, we would do well to follow so pertinent an example of restraint and humanity. The alternative to a death sentence in the Rosenbergs' case would be a maximum of thirty years in prison, as compared with the fourteen years given Fuchs. Thirty years would seem to be enough to pay for the crime of espionage committed under the circumstances outlined above.

Recent petitions for clemency signed by such sober-minded citizens as the Reverend Donald B. Cloward, Baptist leader of Mr. Truman's church; Professor H. Richard Niebuhr of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. Harold E. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel prize-winner; Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, and several hundred more have strongly urged the moral duty of exercising clemency in this case. The latest petition, after conceding the fairness of the trial, declared that commutation of the death sentence would "provide a striking demonstration that the spirit and behavior of a democratic people can be . . . objective, restrained, and humane," serving as an example to "multitudes in all countries, including the totalitarian lands."

We commend these words to President Truman in the firm belief that no final act would better prove his courage and independence than the granting of clemency to these two convicted spies.

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
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The New York Times

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1953.

Letters to The Times

Rosenberg Sentence Queried

**Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Winner and
renowned nuclear scientist**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

After reading the testimony of the Rosenberg case I find that I cannot put to rest my doubts about the verdict and wish to cite the following points:

(1) Max Elitcher's testimony is of doubtful value. He says that he and Julius talked about espionage but never transferred any information for some five years. This doesn't seem probable to me.

(2) No certain conspiracy between Sobell and Rosenberg is established.

(3) The connections to others than Ruth and David Greenglass are not established. Miss Bentley was unable to identify the telephone voice that said, "This is Julius" with the voice of Julius Rosenberg. If "Julius" did not refer to him in this case, it probably did not when Harry Gold said, "I came from Julius" when he met Greenglass in New Mexico. From Gold's testimony it seems that he knew nothing of Rosenberg at all. It seems unbelievable to me that the name of an arch conspirator would be used in such identification phrases.

(4) No contact between the Rosenbergs and Anatoli A. Yakovlev is established.

(5) The Government's case rests on the testimony of Ruth and David Greenglass. He had pleaded guilty, but had not been sentenced and hoped for clemency. She has never been charged and tried, obviously it seems as a reward for her testimony. A family feud between the Greenglasses and Rosenbergs existed because of a business altercation. The Rosenbergs' testimony flatly contradicted that of the Greenglasses.

Testimony of Rosenbergs

I found the Rosenbergs' testimony more believable than that of the Greenglasses, although I realize that I have not had the jurors' advantage of hear-

ing and seeing the witnesses. Is it customary for spies to be paid in wrist watches and console tables? Greenglass and Fuchs were paid in cash. The Rosenbergs appear to have been as poor as churchmice and the statement that Julius was spending \$50 or \$75 a night in night clubs seems to me to be a very doubtful one. Had he done this, he would have been obviously and unaccountably rich to all his associates.

However, even if the verdict is correct, I am amazed at the unequal punishment for the same crime. For the very same conspiracy Ruth Greenglass was never brought to trial, though she admitted her guilt on the witness stand; David Greenglass got fifteen years; Morton Sobell and Harry Gold got thirty years, and Ethel and Julius Rosenberg got death. Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained their innocence. If capital punishment is to be given in the future for espionage I should like to have it introduced in a case for which the evidence rests on the testimony of witnesses who did not stand to profit from their testimony. I do not regard self-confessed criminals as reliable witnesses.

We are engaged in a cold war with the tyrannical Government of the U. S. S. R. We wish to win the approval and loyalty of the good people of the world. Would it not be embarrassing if, after the execution of the Rosenbergs, it could be shown that the United States had executed two innocent people and let a guilty one go completely free? And, remember, somewhere there is a representative of the U. S. S. R. who knows what the facts are.

I strongly urge a careful reconsideration of this sentence.

HAROLD C. UREY,

Chicago, Jan. 3, 1953.

Issued by: National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
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A Cable from Twenty Israeli Rabbis; November 18, 1952

WHATEVER THE PARTICULARS WE APPEAL TO YOU MR PRESIDENT IN THE NAME OF GOD AND THE QUALITY OF MERCY TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE COUPLE WHO ARE PARENTS OF TWO LITTLE CHILDREN STOP EVEN IF WE ASSUME THAT THEY HAD SINNED AGAINST THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES THEY SHALL NO LONGER BE ABLE TO DO SO IF KEPT UNDER SURVEILLANCE BUT SOME DAY THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO PROVE THEIR INNOCENCE STOP IN SUCH CASE YOUR CONSCIENCE AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE CLEAN NO INNOCENT LIFE SHALL HAVE BEEN TAKEN GUILTLESSLY STOP LET YOUR EXCELLENCY CALL TO MIND THE MILLIONS OF GUILTLESS JEWS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES AT THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE CLEMENCY THAT WAS EXTENDED TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THOSE MURDEROUS AND CRUEL ACTS OF MONSTROSITY STOP WE HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT AN ACT OF CLEMENCY IN THIS CASE IS EXCEEDINGLY VITAL AND YOUR NAME AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF AN HONORABLE PORTION OF MANKIND YOUR DEEP RELIGIOUS FEELING AND YOUR AWARENESS OF THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WITHIN YOU LEADS US TO LAY BEFORE YOU THIS OUR HUMBLE PETITION IN FULL HOPE THAT YOU WILL GRANT IT STOP GOD ALONE KNOWS THE WHOLE TRUTH STOP MAY THIS YOUR CLEMENCY BE A FITTING CROWN TO YOUR GREAT CAREER STOP

Charles E. Raven, Professor Emeritus, Cambridge University, England; Chaplain to HM, the Queen

"As one who has spent much time during the past twenty-five years in the United States and has a deep concern for Anglo-American friendship I cannot but deplore the death sentence upon the Rosenbergs both in itself and from its inevitable effect upon British and world opinion.

"... this savage verdict underlines the conviction that America, instead of leading the world to a more righteous and liberal way of life, is becoming so hysterical in its dread of Communism as to betray the very principles upon which its Constitution was founded and which its past history has always respected.

"The sentence of death, whatever the merits of the case, is a tragic event for all lovers of the Republic."

Dudley Collard, attorney, England

"Even if the guilt of . . . Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were satisfactorily established, and I am far from being convinced that this is the case, I should be profoundly shocked at the passing upon them in time of peace a sentence of death, which in my opinion is unworthy of any country with a claim to call itself civilized. My opinion is shared by all my professional colleagues at the Bar of England to whom I have spoken of the matter, irrespective of their political opinions."

The Very Rev. C. W. Chandler, Dean of Waikato, New Zealand

"Assuming that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg are guilty, it must be borne in mind that it was during World War II, when Russia was an ally, that these persons committed these offenses. As heinous as the offense may be, it does not merit a death sentence, and I cannot believe that in this instance the President of your Republic will allow this sentence to stand. It would be cruel, inhuman and barbaric in the extreme and would raise a storm of protest throughout the world if one of the chief partners in the world's Democratic States, countenanced the infliction of a death penalty, where even a modicum of doubt existed as to the guilt of the persons concerned."

Duke of Bedford, Woburn, Bucks, England

"Capital punishment for political offenses is unworthy of a truly civilized government and suggests its inability to protect itself adequately from hostile or objectionable political influences, either by sound administration at home, or by a just, imaginative and enlightened policy in its dealings with foreign nations."

Rev. Stanley Evans, England

"The view of this section of British opinion is that so much evidence was allowed as to opinion and so little offered as to the fact of guilt that these two people would never have been convicted by an English Court, still less sentenced to the extreme penalty of death.

"We are watching with the deepest anxiety your efforts to secure remission of this terrible sentence."

Sydney Silverman, Member of Parliament, England

"... I have no hesitation at all in saying that I contemplate with horror the possibility that the death sentence could be carried out in such a case by any civilized country; least of all the United States upon whom history has placed in our time so heavy a responsibility for the wise leadership of so many nations in the onward march of civilization. . . . To exact the extreme penalty from these two unfortunates in these circumstances is to make the Rosenbergs personally responsible for all the errors of the statesmen of the world which since the end of the war have so tragically lost the peace for which we all hoped. That may, as many think, be the sole responsibility of the U.S.S.R.; it surely is not that of the Rosenbergs."

Lord Chorley of Kendal (formerly Cassel Professor of Law in the University of London)

"I am strongly averse to the death penalty, carrying out of the death sentence in such a case as this. I shall be glad to add my name in an appeal to the President for clemency."

Nicole J. Dreyfus, prominent lawyer, Paris

"It is with the saddest feelings that I learned of the death sentence against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and I raise my voice to demand a revision of the judgment."

Janet Jagan, Member Georgetown Town Council, British Guiana

"I am in full agreement with the opposition against this ruthless measure . . . and join in the world-wide protest against such inhuman treatment."

- ON THE ROSENBERG CASE

Max Lerner, **NEW YORK POST**, June 19, 1952

"I agree that the death sentence was unprecedented and harsh."

From editorial in the **JEWISH CHRONICLE**, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 5, 1952

"We believe that President Truman ought to commute the death sentence imposed on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. . . . Justice in the United States must not be more vindictive than in other civilized countries."

Father Frank North, **Nashotah House, Wisconsin**, in a letter to the President

"Dear Mr. President: As a priest I am as much opposed to Communism as anyone. But surely the sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for passing on atomic information to Russia while she was our ally is way out of line. In the interests of justice and decency can't you do something about their death penalties? Surely this would also be of value from the standpoint of propaganda."

Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, **Brooklyn, N. Y.**

"... As a devout Jew, I revere our country's laws, which carry out the humane principles enunciated in the Torah, and I am reminded that the Declaration of Independence is of one piece with our leader Moses' exhortation: 'Proclaim freedom throughout the land.' Therefore, it is inconceivable to me that in our country a death sentence should be so lightly given, as was the case in the Rosenberg Trial."

From **THE COMMONWEAL**, widely-circulated Catholic weekly, January 9, 1953

"The Rosenbergs were lawfully tried and, at least as far as the letter of the law goes, lawfully sentenced to pay the supreme penalty. Whether they would have received as drastic a sentence had they been tried, say, in 1946 rather than during the cold war, is doubtful."

"Whenever the state takes a life, so final is the step, there must be a certain hesitation in putting the stamp of approval upon the decision. In the case of a political crime, our tradition of political liberty makes one doubly hesitant. It is foreign to our temper as a people and to the spirit of our history to stand in the street calling for blood."

"Alive, the Rosenbergs represent a constant threat to the Communist conspiracy. From hour to hour who can be sure when one or the other of them will not break down and talk? Dead, their secrets die with them..."

JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL, column by Jacob Glatstein, October 29, 1952

"One can readily see that America can very well agree not to snuff out the lives of the Rosenberg couple and not to give them the maximum penalty, which our country has never before given anyone in time of peace, and which was not given even to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, who much more directly, scientifically and consciously betrayed his country."

Dr. Rudolf Carnap, **Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J.**

"Thank you for sending me the affidavit by Professor Bernal in connection with the Rosenberg Case. I have read it with great interest. It confirmed my earlier belief that the Court has greatly overstated the importance of the scientific information contained in the sketches of implosion lenses by David Greenglass, or by any accompanying details which a man with his very limited theoretical background was able to furnish. For this reason I feel that the severity of the sentence is out of proportion to the actual damage which could possibly have been done."

Dr. Harold C. Urey, **Nobel Prize Winner and renowned nuclear scientist**

"I found the testimony of the Rosenbergs more believable than that of the Greenglasses. However, accepting the verdict as correct, I am amazed and completely outraged by the unequal punishment which has been given."

"Only the last two took the witness stand and maintained they are innocent and they were convicted on testimony which I do not believe is conclusive beyond a reasonable doubt. If we are going to begin to give the death penalty for espionage, I should like to have it introduced in a case in which the guilt is certain."

From column by Samuel B. Gach, editor and publisher of **THE CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE**, November 26, 1952

"If the Rosenbergs are ignited the world will see it as punitive politics; as hysterical fear overriding judgment and justice. The end result would be the stimulation of less trust and less regard for America and the world."

"It is yet not too late to show the world that sanity still prevails in our U.S.A., and that fear is as yet localized and has not spread to epidemic proportions."

"You can still save the two Rosenbergs from brutal murder by wiring President Truman for clemency."

Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, **Cincinnati, Ohio**

"It is argued that, through the betrayal of atomic secrets by the Rosenbergs, Russia gained a military advantage. That the act alleged of the Rosenbergs imparted to Russia any military advantage has, by no means, been proved. But granted that such advantage for Russia might have ensued, others convicted of the identical crime—Fuchs, Greenglass, Gold, Sobell, Slack, Simons, May, Brothman—have not been sentenced to die: they have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. If the death penalty was, in those other cases, not requisite for our national defense, why should it be so regarded in the case of the Rosenbergs?"

THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT

From an editorial in the **BOSTON CHRONICLE**,
November 29, 1952, entitled "Clemency for the Rosenbergs"

"Those of us who recall the relatively light sentences meted out to Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally for their treasonable activities during World War II cannot help from considering the death sentence of the Rosenbergs as 'cruel and unusual punishment.' Their trial was conducted in an atmosphere conducive to the severity of their sentence, the supreme penalty, and in making this observation we are cognizant of its weight without regard to the innocence or guilt of the sentenced persons on the basis of flimsy or substantial evidence."

A letter by Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

"My dear Mr. Bloch:*

"Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 17. I have accepted the verdict of the courts in their conviction of the Rosenbergs for violating the espionage laws of our country. The crime of which they have been found guilty is a heinous one and I found no sympathy in my heart for men and women who betray their country. I was especially resentful of the effort that was made to drag in the issue of anti-Semitism in this most unfortunate affair.

"However, I believe that the death sentence which has been imposed is unprecedented in the legal annals of our country as a punishment for espionage in peacetime. I believe that our country is strong and great-hearted enough to be merciful. Should, therefore, an appeal be made to the court or to the President of the United States for clemency and for commutation of the death sentence, I am prepared to add my name to such a plea.

"I do not wish any publicity to be given by you to this letter of mine or to my position in this matter. I wish it to be held confidential except for court or presidential use."**

* Emanuel Bloch, defense counsel for the Rosenbergs.

** Rabbi Silver has given permission to reprint this letter in its entirety, in view of the fact that portions of it have previously been published without authorization.

From article entitled "Justice and Compassion for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg," by Hillel Rogoff, editor **JEWISH DAILY FORWARD**, November 29, 1952

"Those who are sincerely interested in the fate of the Rosenbergs should know that now there remains but one means by which they can be saved from the electric chair and that is to move President Truman to commute the death sentence to a lesser punishment. And the appeal to the President should be made on the ground of humaneness, compassion and mercy. . . . Now all energies must be exerted toward one goal—to stop the execution. If this should succeed, then those who believe in the possibility of vindicating them can attempt to do so."

THE NATION, article by Arthur Garfield Hays,
November 8, 1952

"... We may try, but we cannot forget the two young Rosenberg children. . . . It is the damnable death penalty that causes the uneasiness."

Mary Van Kleeck, sociologist

"In New York six months ago I spent many hours reading transcripts of testimony and documents of the trial. As a sociologist concerned with public opinion in international relations, I found many evidences that both judge and prosecuting attorney permitted and even intensified the injection into the trial of political issues, which had no bearing on the guilt or innocence of the defendants. May I join with others to take such action as may be possible to prevent these deaths and thus to avert this irremediable disaster in our nation's history."

Dorothy Thompson, **THE WASHINGTON STAR**,
April 12, 1951

"The death sentence . . . depresses me . . . in 1944, we were not at war with the Soviet Union. . . . Indeed, it is unlikely that had they been tried in 1944 they would have received any such sentence."

The Rev. John Paul Jones, **N. Y. TIMES**, November 28

"To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The imposing of the death sentence on the two Rosenbergs is, to say the least, a troublesome matter for the conscience of thoughtful people.

"In the first place, even when conceding that the Rosenbergs have been guilty of transmitting information to the Soviet Union, the trial evidence and conduct do not remove all doubts about either the wisdom or justice of inflicting the death penalty. Great stress has been laid that this alleged crime was begun in wartime but equal stress has not been laid upon the fact that it was not connivance with a wartime enemy but with an ally. . . .

"While a layman is hardly qualified to comment upon matters of due process it is important to remember that at least some quite capable and disinterested lawyers assert that there were violations. It is hard to dispel the feeling that the mood and temper of the present time have created an atmosphere in which a fair trial has been extremely difficult, if not impossible. . . .

"Commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment will keep the Rosenbergs from doing further harm, will set a quite sufficient example of the dire consequences of subversive acts, and at the same time make it possible to correct an injustice, at least partially, should later evidence or study prove such to be the case."

From editorial in **THE JEWISH DAY**, October 16, 1952.

"... believing in our democratic system of justice and in the just application of our laws, we feel that we are entitled to appeal to the President that he should commute the death sentence."

H.C. PH-240-5
1/20/52
H.C.

From the **JEWISH WESTERN BULLETIN**, official organ of the Jewish Council of Vancouver

"The Bulletin does not question the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. We do feel, however, that the request for clemency directed to President Truman that he should commute the death sentence imposed on these people, is fully justified. . . .

"Finally, it should be noted that this statement represents the unanimous opinion of the Editorial Committee of this publication."

From lead editorial in the **TORONTO HEBREW DAILY JOURNAL**, November 24, 1952

"It is also important to know that appealing to their president is not only the task of citizens of the United States. It is the duty of all right-minded liberal people in the entire world to let their voices be heard, and to appeal to the president.

"The example of the 22 Rabbis of Israel, who appealed directly to President Truman on behalf of the Rosenbergs, must serve as an example.

"We are of the opinion, that all liberal and progressive people in Canada must join in this appeal and ask President Truman to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs, because where the law is too harsh there is room for compassion. It is human to commit a crime, it is also human to forgive.

"In the case of the Rosenbergs, it is no excessive request that the death sentence not be carried out. Precedents for this are numberless."

D. N. Pritt, London, Queen's Counsel

"I am forced to the conclusion that, even if the conviction of the Rosenbergs had rested on reliable evidence that they had conspired to obtain some information, any sentence expressed by the judge to be based on such inaccurate and unproved assertions as to the importance of the information would have to be set aside on appeal under any procedure which provided for a free review of the sentence by an Appellate Court.

"Unfortunately, the procedure applicable to this case does not provide for such a review, any more than it provides for a consideration of the credibility of the witnesses or the reliability of the evidence. Were the procedure different, it may well be that the whole matter would have been disposed of already. But there is, in effect, no appeal at all to any court from either of the two main defects of this trial, namely, the unreliability of the evidence and the gravely excessive sentence.

"The duty of securing a review on these points thus rests on public opinion throughout the world. After full study, for the reasons which I have expressed above, I must express the view, from a purely professional standpoint, that it would offend against all Anglo-Saxon standards of justice that the convictions, let alone the sentence, of the Rosenbergs should be allowed to stand."

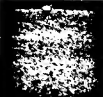
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The People Speak Out— On the Rosenberg Case

Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School, Connecticut

"I was shocked when I read that the death sentence had been imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying a word which might have some influence in altering the sentence. . . . I feel that the sentence is too severe because it is not commensurate with that meted out to others guilty of the same offense. . . . We should by no means allow ourselves to determine life and death in terms of emotions engendered by a succession of disillusionments."

**THE CHURCHMAN (Protestant Episcopalian),
in an editorial on November 1, 1952:**

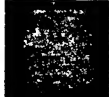
"The Churchman feels that the death sentence, in the light of the far milder treatment of more serious offenders than the Rosenbergs, is both excessive and cruel. We believe that the execution of these two individuals will only hurt the name of the United States. . . ."

**From editorial in the Brooklyn JEWISH EXAMINER,
October 24, 1952**

"The value of the information transmitted to the Rosenbergs by the second-rate electrician David Greenglass, is arguable at best. The Journal of the American Association of Atomic Scientists as well as The Scientific American stated that these 'secrets' were not particularly important.

"German war criminals guilty of ghastly atrocities during World War II, as well as American traitors like Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally, escaped the supreme penalty.

"It would seem from the above that the punishment of the Rosenbergs is unduly harsh."



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S. M. WOLFE, Chairman
J. GINSBERG, Secretary

Van Buren 6-3240

Moishe Backall 60th Birthday Testimonial

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SAM PARKS

SARAH PATT

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Chicago

Must they die?

You can help save them!

Come hear the facts about the Rosenberg Case.
This Thursday, November 13th, 8:00 P.M.
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Rabbi George Fox

former Rabbi of the South Side Temple
Professor Stephen Love
of Northwest University
David Olman

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Admission 75 cents (including tax)

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Translated by SE H. J. Robinson

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People Rallying to Save Rosenbergs

★ TO SECURE JUSTICE ★

ORGANIZED BY COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN ROSENBERG CASE — 2000 6th Ave., N.Y.C., N.Y., BRyant 9-3004

ROSENBERGS MUST NOT DIE!

Religious and other leaders
protest death sentence to
young Jewish couple; urge
President grant clemency



ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG



TO THE DEATH HOUSE — Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, first persons in the execution history of the U.S. to receive the death sentence for an espionage conviction, sit in the death house at Sing Sing to face the gallows. Julius is on the right, Ethel on the left. They were both sentenced to death for passing atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Case is Unprecedented Example of Injustice

Today, two young parents face death. The trail that leads from a happy, hard-working home on New York's lower East Side to the death house at Sing Sing is a terribly short one.

In the summer of 1950, Ethel Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, was accused of stealing A-bomb secrets from the Los Alamos project. Greenglass said he gave the secrets to the Rosenbergs. (See p. 4 for the inside story of why a brother may have sent this sister to the death house.) Although, to date, no formal charges have been filed against the Rosenbergs, they were not charged with any espionage.

The government prosecutor claimed they were Communists, although he failed to prove that allegation. "The government is guilty of carrying out a policy of carrying out an inextricable insurance society, of making active and secret attacks on the government when it opened a second front against other kind of other such acts which they themselves had done at one time or another."

Offering about two years, Ethel and Julius were being taken to the death house. The Supreme Court refused even to hear the case, and more and more Americans came right to defend the Rosenbergs.

Jewish Aspects of Case Stir Wide Scale Protest

With Jewish defendants, a Jewish judge and prosecutor there are a number of obvious Jewish aspects to the Rosenberg case — and some not so obvious. For example, the one-third Jewish, yet not one Jew has yet been named as the Rosenbergs' guilty prosecutor. The case has been criticized by the U.S. Court of Appeals for playing on another Jewish prejudice — the suspicion of Jewish loyalty.

There are obvious similarities between the Rosenberg case and the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Both were born in Russia, both were married to Americans, both were tried during a period when the following cases were being tried: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, both were tried on charges of espionage, both were sentenced to death, both were tried in New York, both were tried in the same court, both were tried in the same room, both were tried in the same time, both were tried in the same place, both were tried in the same way, both were tried in the same manner, both were tried in the same spirit, both were tried in the same name, both were tried in the same way, both were tried in the same manner, both were tried in the same spirit, both were tried in the same name.

Although the government time and again announced that the case was not a Jewish case, the government prosecutor claimed the Rosenbergs stole the secrets that might well oblige the U.S. to the survival of this nation.

After the Rosenbergs have signed a legal brief urging a new trial, millions more must support the case. The death of their lives remains the Rosenbergs' most not the case.

The Rosenbergs' case is a trail that leads from a happy, hard-working home on New York's lower East Side to the death house at Sing Sing is a terribly short one.

After you read the facts of this case, turn to page 4 and we will be able to have Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from death. See what you and every American can do to erase a bloody stain of injustice from our country's honor.

Did the Cold War Doom the Rosenbergs?

Were it not for the cold war between the U.S. and the USSR, would Ethel and Julius Rosenberg be facing death?

The answer is yes. The Rosenberg case began with the "red" scare against the Rosenbergs were charged to have stolen atomic secrets from the U.S. and passed them to the Soviet Union. The U.S. was at that time in a state of war with the Soviet Union.

In 1940, backing up this fact, the Atomic Energy Commission had revealed that the USSR had known the scientific secrets of a bomb manufacture since 1940.

One fact has changed between 1940 and 1950. An ally, the USSR is now considered by our government as a cold war enemy.

This cold war has created a time possible by death where none existed before.

We are not concerned here with the good or evil of the cold war.

It is the fact that the Rosenbergs were charged with espionage during World War II and that the U.S. was at that time in a state of war with the Soviet Union.

But after the "red" scare against Hitler, the cold war between the allies who destroyed Hitler has unleashed a wave of death and hysteria whose consequences affect every American.

The Rosenberg case is a trail that leads from a happy, hard-working home on New York's lower East Side to the death house at Sing Sing is a terribly short one.



Greenglass: The Man Who Sent Sister to Death Cell

...the day Cain murdered Abel, treachery between blood, he has darkened history's pages. And when David Greenbaum dragged his sister Ethel and brother-in-law Willie into an espionage case...

John, a former hired lawyer for John Edgar Hoover, who later tried to send World-famous Negro historian Dr. W. E. B. Dubois to jail for testifying against him. That he was thrown out of court as a Negro scored a triumph in helping Congressman Walter George, speaking with the FBI and

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Thousands See Rosenberg Case Similar to Labor Trials

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the way Negroes are
... immediately or else.
... sent a wire to President Truman,
urging him to grant the
Negro's democracy.

WHAT YOU MUST DO to save the Rosenbergs

1. Send a wire or letter to Pres. Truman. Tell him to "Save the Rosenbergs."
2. Ask your friends, neighbors, shopmates and colleagues to do the same.
3. Ask your union, church, synagogue, auxiliary, social club, to send a similar wire or letter.
4. Send a contribution to the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 1050 6th Ave., New York 18, N. Y. Checks may be made out to Jos. Brainin, Chairman